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end of June was 9644; but it might be stated that, though June costs were charged, the ore for that month were not credited, inasmuch as they were not yet sold. The quantity of ore sampled for June and July was 180 tons, which was expected to realise about 7500, while the costs for each month were about 7000, so that, after paying July costs, and crediting the ore now sent to market, the balance would be still about 1000. Capt. Richards, in reply to a Shareholder, stated that they had at present about 60 men employed on tribute. There were one or two slopes which they were working to a greater advantage than by setting them on tribute. For the next two months he was afraid the returns would not meet the cost; soon after that time he hoped to cut No. 2 south lode, which to the present time had not been seen in their set, although it had been worked away in the adjoining set (Hortridge Consols) to a considerable extent. This lode is in virgin ground to the surface, and the present end about 160 fathoms from the boundary; the lode, being a parallel one, would be cut by the cross-cut now driving. There were also two other lodes to the south, on which nothing had been done, one of which showed a very strong back at the surface.

Mr. Murchison said that a few weeks ago the reports from the mine led persons to expect that the great north lode would be cut in a few days, but it subsequently turned out that it was further off than had been believed to be, and would likely take four or five months to be met with. He took this opportunity of expressing his surprise and disappointment at the small attendance of shareholders at this meeting, because he had heard incidentally that remarks had been made to the effect that the expenses of management were heavy, and that these prevented the payment of dividends. He doubted if any of the shareholders thought this, for no shareholder ever came or wrote to the office to make such a complaint, nor did it appear that they came to the meetings to draw attention to such matters. This was much to be regretted, as the general meetings were the proper opportunity to discuss such matters. He would, however, say that the economy did not consist in paying the lowest wages and putting appointments up to competition, so as to obtain services on the lowest terms. Within the last few days the papers had contained some forcible illustration of this principle. Last week Lord Palmerston observed, in his speech at Sheffield:—"Economy consisted not simply in keeping their money in their pockets, but in spending it wisely, prudently, and discreetly; in purchasing what they wanted, and not more than they wanted; in obtaining the full value for their money—not giving more than the thing was worth, but not spoiling the thing they require by grudging its fair cost." And in the *Observer* of the 10th inst. were the following remarks:—"It is the soundest economy to obtain the best men that can be found, and to pay them liberally. Good men know their own value, and must be paid accordingly. If the different offices of the (Metropolitan) board were vacant to-morrow, there would be tens of thousands of applicants for them, and they might be filled over and over again by third and fourth rate men; but really good, sound, practical men of character would hardly give their services at the present scale of salaries." Now, with regard to North Wheal Robert, their purser was Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Tavistock, than whom there was no one more experienced and competent for the office. Mr. Matthews was well known and highly respected both in Devon and Cornwall; he had been a purser of extensive mines (including the Wheal Friendship, managed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) he believed for upwards of 50 years. The matter had been looked into some time ago, and he (Mr. Murchison) believed that no mine in Devonshire (except Devon Great Consols) obtained its materials on such favourable terms as North Robert. Mr. Matthews was paid a salary of 71. 7s. per month, out of which he paid for a clerk at the mine. Then, their manager was Capt. James Richards, the manager of Devon Great Consols, whose qualifications were of that value that it could not be expected that his services could be obtained except at a proper remuneration. The works at this mine were extensive, and it was of the first importance that they should be directed and superintended by a person of large experience and sound judgment, and in whom the shareholders generally were justified in placing the utmost confidence. To Capt. Richards they paid 71. 7s. per month. Again, he believed they were fortunate in having so zealous, active, and able a resident agent as Capt. Godden, to whom they paid 100. 10s. per month, and he had a house on the mine. With regard to all these three local appointments, he believed they had the best men, and they could not expect them to give their valuable services at the same rate as they could obtain those of less efficient persons, who, notwithstanding their low, nominal salaries might in various ways prove anything but economical managers and agents. With regard to himself, he would only say he received just 881. per annum for office rent, clerks, and the secretaryship; and after deducting what would be a reasonable allowance for the two former items, he did not think it would be considered he was very extravagantly paid for the last item, even taking it for the mere time it occupied. Captain Richards said he could fully confirm what Mr. Murchison said about Mr. Matthews.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. Dr. H. Shaw was elected on the committee in the place of Mr. M. Hall, resigned. The election of another committee, in place of Capt. Mann, deceased, being postponed to the next meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT BRIGAN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Austinfrs., on Thursday, Mr. PINNEX in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£1042 14 5
March mine cost, &c.	611 7 7
April	578 0 4
May	607 12 0
June	1071 11 9
Mr. Tappin's (engineer) charges	204 16 9 = £4716 2 10
Call	£2478 16 6
Tin sold	46 6 0
Copper ore (estimated)	360 0 0 = 2883 1 6
Balance, debit	£1833 1 4

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Aug. 12.—In handing you our report of this mine for the general meeting, to be held on the 14th inst., we beg to say since our last meeting, held on April 17, we have cleared the shaft from the 40 fms. level 5 fms. below the 50, but have not found the bottom of the mine. There is a cross-cut opened north from the engine-shaft to the engine whim-shaft, which is sunk on the course of the lode; the cross-cut is about 9 ft. long, and appears to be stopped down by the old men to intersect the two shafts, but we have not yet found another level extending east and west on the course of the lode; it is supposed, from accounts we have received, that the bottom level is 61 fms. below the adit, should this prove to be the bottom of the mine we expect to reach that depth in about a month from this time. The 49 is extended west of the engine-shaft 25 fms.; the lode for the whole of this driving is standing in the back, and in the present end is small and unproductive; we doubt if the main part of this lode is driven on in this end, and think it is now standing to the south, which will be proved by a cross-cut in that direction. This level is extended east of the cross-course shaft 4 fms., and 80 fms. from the engine-shaft; the lode for the first 15 fms. driving appears to be in unproductive ground, after this the lode is again taken away both in the back and bottom of the level, and continued so up to the present end, where the lode is improved over since we commenced to drive (which is only about one week from this time), where it is 5 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 107; this is a very promising-looking lode, and has every appearance of being connected with a bunch of ore, it being just on the border of the elvan course which has proved so congenial throughout this district when coming in contact with lodes. The lode in the winze sinking below the 42, east of cross-course shaft, about 15 fms. in advance of the 49, just referred to, is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and worth 51. per fm. The 42 is extended east of the above shaft 25 fms.; the lode in the back of this level is partly stopped away, and in the present end it is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. This level is extended west of shop-shaft 24 fms., and 84 fms. west of the engine-shaft; the lode in this end is 3 ft. wide, composed of prun and peach, with stones of copper ore, of a kindly appearance, this end we purpose driving as soon as we have opened it. The western winze-shaft is now being sunk below the 32 fm. level 7 fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore, at present spare for sinking. The eastern engine-shaft is now sunk to the 42, and we are now engaged to cross-cut north to intersect the lode, and expect to meet with it in a few feet more driving. The winze below the 32, west of the above shaft, is sunk to the 42, and we are driving east on the course of the lode, where it is 2 ft. wide, containing spots of copper ore. We are clearing up a bottom to the east of the above shaft below the 28, and find the lode in the east end of it 2 ft. wide, with a branch on the south wall 8 in. wide, worth 107. per fm. There is no level below driven so far east as this place, so we expect, when the bottom of the sink is found, ore will be met with. Higburrow shaft is now being sunk about 9 fms. below the 20; the lode is greatly improved in the last fathom sinking, it being now about 20 in. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and likely to improve. In the 20 we have cleared a cross-cut south of the above shaft to another lode, which stands about 25 fms. south of the Old Brigant lode; it appears to be a cauter lode, bearing about 15° north of east and south of west; this lode is stopped away in the back, and some good stones of ore on the north or floccan part of the lode; this is a very kindly end. Whim shaft is now being sunk 9 ft. below the deep adit level, on the north wall of the lode; ground favourable for sinking. We are carrying none of the lode in this shaft, it being large in the adit and spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from adit shaft, is also large and promising; this level is now driven within 3½ fms. to Whim shaft, and hope to communicate the ground in the course of next month. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west of Oats's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore. This lode, in all our drivings, has a very promising appearance, the ground quite congenial for producing copper ore, but it appears that we are not yet deep enough for the change that might be expected, having lost the bunch of gossan ore which produced 5000. worth above the shallow adit level, and we have no hesitation in saying it is our opinion that when this part of the mine is carried to a greater depth this lode will prove productive, which will be done with all possible dispatch during the summer months, inasmuch as we can now sink, being quite drained of water. We have 15 pairs of tributaries working throughout the mine, varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 12. We have sampled, to-day, 62 tons of copper ore, which we estimate at about 61. per ton. In conclusion, we beg to say, looking at the ground that is taken away, which is very extensive in the upper levels, and the elvan not yet being intersected in the eastern part of the mine, we are of opinion that this mine, from its present prospects, will prove to be remunerative to the adventurers after being forked out, put in operation, and properly developed.—T. TRELEASE, G. OATES.

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in meeting his co-adventurers upon the present occasion. The progress made since the last meeting had been highly satisfactory.

Mr. McALLAN enquired to what depth the shaft had been cleared?

Capt. TRELEASE replied that the shaft had been cleared to the 55 below adit. He had every reason to believe that the shaft was at about the 60, as below the 49 fathom level he could find no levels extended either east or west.

Mr. ARNOLD wished to know if the lode had intersected the elvan course?

Capt. TRELEASE replied that the lode had passed through the elvan course at about the 45. Under the lode the nature of the kilias was everything that could be desired. The lode was driven east from Whim shaft 3 feet wide, and with ore throughout, and producing good stones of ore on the north or floccan part of the lode; this is a very kindly end. Whim shaft is now being sunk 9 ft. below the deep adit level, on the north wall of the lode; ground favourable for sinking. We are carrying none of the lode in this shaft, it being large in the adit and spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from adit shaft, is also large and promising; this level is now driven within 3½ fms. to Whim shaft, and hope to communicate the ground in the course of next month. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west of Oats's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore. This lode, in all our drivings, has a very promising appearance, the ground quite congenial for producing copper ore, but it appears that we are not yet deep enough for the change that might be expected, having lost the bunch of gossan ore which produced 5000. worth above the shallow adit level, and we have no hesitation in saying it is our opinion that when this part of the mine is carried to a greater depth this lode will prove productive, which will be done with all possible dispatch during the summer months, inasmuch as we can now sink, being quite drained of water. We have 15 pairs of tributaries working throughout the mine, varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 12. We have sampled, to-day, 62 tons of copper ore, which we estimate at about 61. per ton. In conclusion, we beg to say, looking at the ground that is taken away, which is very extensive in the upper levels, and the elvan not yet being intersected in the eastern part of the mine, we are of opinion that this mine, from its present prospects, will prove to be remunerative to the adventurers after being forked out, put in operation, and properly developed.—T. TRELEASE, G. OATES.

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Capt. TRELEASE replied that the lode had passed through the elvan course at about the 45. Under the lode the nature of the kilias was everything that could be desired. The lode was driven east from Whim shaft 3 feet wide, and with ore throughout, and producing good stones of ore on the north or floccan part of the lode; this is a very kindly end. Whim shaft is now being sunk 9 ft. below the deep adit level, on the north wall of the lode; ground favourable for sinking. We are carrying none of the lode in this shaft, it being large in the adit and spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from adit shaft, is also large and promising; this level is now driven within 3½ fms. to Whim shaft, and hope to communicate the ground in the course of next month. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west of Oats's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore. This lode, in all our drivings, has a very promising appearance, the ground quite congenial for producing copper ore, but it appears that we are not yet deep enough for the change that might be expected, having lost the bunch of gossan ore which produced 5000. worth above the shallow adit level, and we have no hesitation in saying it is our opinion that when this part of the mine is carried to a greater depth this lode will prove productive, which will be done with all possible dispatch during the summer months, inasmuch as we can now sink, being quite drained of water. We have 15 pairs of tributaries working throughout the mine, varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 12. We have sampled, to-day, 62 tons of copper ore, which we estimate at about 61. per ton. In conclusion, we beg to say, looking at the ground that is taken away, which is very extensive in the upper levels, and the elvan not yet being intersected in the eastern part of the mine, we are of opinion that this mine, from its present prospects, will prove to be remunerative to the adventurers after being forked out, put in operation, and properly developed.—T. TRELEASE, G. OATES.

ing below the 49, in advance of this end 15 fms., they had already cut a lode to value, evidently the top of a bunch of ore. At Higburrow shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, they had commenced sinking below the 20 upon a promising lode, and was now turning out 1 ton of rich ore per fm. He believed they would have to sink this shaft 80 or 90 fms. before the elvan formed a junction with the lode. The lode was underlying south, and the elvan course north.

The SECRETARY said that he was much pleased with the progress that had been made; and seeing the position of the ground, the number of lodes in the set, and the immense quantity of ground high and dry, he believed the Brigant Mine was a property of considerable promise, and that in a short time, by a vigorous prosecution of the different points of operation, very satisfactory results would be secured. The property was favourably regarded in the county; the shareholders had determined to prosecute it with vigour, so try as to bring it to a successful issue in the least possible time.

Mr. ARNOLD fully believed that the Great Brigant Mine would prove to be a very good property; and, having that opinion, he had held an interest from the commencement of the present company.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. Pryor, stated that an arrangement had been made with a shareholder who had held a large interest, but who was unable to pay the calls. The arrangement had resulted in no actual loss to the company.

Mr. McALLAN said, as the committee were the largest shareholders, there could be no doubt that, for their own sake, they would do their utmost for the benefit of the company in any arrangement they might make.

The CHAIRMAN enquired of Captain Trelease if he had any reason to suppose that his original estimation—50000.—for getting the mine into good working order would be exceeded?—Capt. TRELEASE said that he still believed he could get the mine into good working order for 50000. He estimated that the cost for the next four months would be about 6500. per month, but including the bills and creating the winze-house, the cost would probably be 7500. per month. He calculated upon getting about 1500. per month from the tributaries' raisings—of course, if the mine improved it would be more.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed. A call of 10s. per share was made (with a discount if the same be paid on or before Aug. 30).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Austinfrs., on Thursday, Mr. PINNEX in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 14 10 5
March mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	613 9 6
April ditto	624 16 8
May ditto	726 4 10
June ditto	709 5 4
Second instalment of purchase	500 0 0
Interest account	34 7 0 = £3223 13 9
Calls	£2000 0 0
Copper ore (estimated)	300 0 0
Tin sold	934 10 7 = 2534 10 7

Leaving debit balance, £ 687 14 2

Aug. 12.—Since our last general meeting, which took place on April 17, we have cleared up the engine-shaft from the 30 fms. level 5 fms. below the 40, and at this depth a stop of ground standing in the west end of the shaft, about 2½ ft. long, which must be cut down in order to make the shaft a proper size to receive our pitwork, and for the purpose of drawing, which rather impedes our progress at this time. We have set the stop and the clearing of the shaft at 71. per fathom, and hope to reach the 50 by the end of the present working month; this depth is supposed by some to be the bottom of the mine, and we are led to hope so for the following reasons:—That the water on the south lode is now being drained only 4 or 5 ft. below the 40, whilst the water is 5½ fms. below the latter level at the engine-shaft, which clearly shows that there is a cross-cut between the engine-shaft at a deeper level with the bottom worked below the 40, particularly on Pendarvas lode, which is taken away both in the back and bottom, so far as yet explored, which is about 5 fathoms west of the shaft, and 30 fathoms east. We have also cleared the plunger-lift 32 fathoms below the adit, which works very well indeed, the water being at this time about four strokes per minute, and the engine and pitwork in good condition. Rule's shaft, on the south lode, is now being cleared 3 fathoms below the 20, and hope to reach the 40 by the end of this month. Pendarvas shaft, on the same lode, which stands about 40 fathoms to the east, is clear to the water level, which is about 5 feet below the 40. Lord's engine-shaft is cleared to the 30. Lord's east shaft is cleared to the same depth. Lemon's engine-shaft as deep as the water. Sloggan's shaft, 5 fathoms below the 20, which is within about 70 fms. of the eastern boundary, to John Wheel Rose, where they are now about to erect a new 70-inch engine, which will assist us, and ease the cost of draining to a considerable extent. We have also cleared a winze-shaft, on Vivian's lode, about 15 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, to the 30, and are now engaged putting in the skip-rod; this will be an important shaft for drawing purposes, as most of the stuff from this lode will be discharged here for a considerable extent, both east and west of the engine-shaft. Gundry's shaft, on Vivian's lode, is now cleared as low as the water. Morcom's shaft, on this lode, is cleared to the 30; most of the levels that we have found necessary to be cleared are completed from one shaft to the other, and in clearing these levels on the different lodes, we find that a large portion of them have been taken away by the old workers, which shows that the ground must have been productive, and looking at this, we are led to believe that when this part of the mine is drained to the bottom, the shafts sunk and levels extended below the present bottoms, that it will be attended with success.—New Brigant Lode: We have drained this part of the mine 40 fathoms below the deep adit level, and find that operations have been carried down below this point, but not having any communication either from North Downs or Brigant engine-shafts, the water still remains in the 40, although Brigant is 15 fathoms below, and our engine-shaft 5½ fathoms. From all the information we can get, it is supposed that this part of the mine is sunk to the 50, and in order to see the bottom there is no doubt we shall be obliged to put in flat-roads, at an expense of (say) 3000. All the shafts on this lode are cleared to the 40, and most of the levels to the west of Gribble's engine-shaft, which is the eastern one. The levels east have not yet been cleared out, but are now doing so, and we purpose as soon as we reach the ends to extend east on the course of the lode, having a great length of unexplored ground in this direction; most of the ground to the west of the last-named shaft, which is upwards of 150 fathoms long, being stopped away, and from the tributaries in the old setting-book (which I have in my possession) there must have been great courses of ore, some of them being set at 2s. in 12, and, from various reports, there is a good bunch of ore now left in the bottom of the mine. We would recommend you to put in this part of the mine as soon as we are satisfied that it will not be drained by the other shaft that is now being sunk below it. We are sinking a winze below the Coal Yard lode; this lode is about 1 ft. wide, with a small portion of copper ore, and carries a branch 2 ft. north of it, about 4 in. wide, almost solid copper ore of very good quality, and worth 107. per fathom. This lode, so far as we can now judge, is not seen below this point, but we are now engaged putting out a cross-cut in the 40 to intersect it, when we hope to find it productive. We estimate the copper ore we have on the mine to be 62 tons, which will be sold at the next ticketing for this district, which will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst. We have 17 working pitches, varying from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 12. In conclusion, we beg to say, so far as the mine is drained, and the levels cleared, with the great quantity of ore ground stopped away from the various tin and copper lodes, that when properly developed it will prove remunerative, and we have every reason to believe from the present indications that this mine will be lasting, and eventually profitable to the adventurers.—THOMAS TRELEASE.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that Capt. Trelease was present, who would be glad to answer any question, or afford any information, that shareholders might desire. He considered that the forking of the mine was being proceeded with very satisfactorily, and, if the old reports were true, they were within a few fathoms of the bottom of the mine. Up to the present time the operations had been confined to the clearing of the shafts at the different levels.

Capt. TRELEASE, in reply to several shareholders, stated that the immense amount of ground taken away from the different lodes by the former workers certainly went to confirm that they had a very rich and productive mine, and he had no doubt when all the shafts were cleared, and the levels driven, the equal success would be met with. It had been reported that there were some fine courses of ore in the bottom of the New Brigant lode. As they were unable at present to get below the 40 fm. level, he should recommend that flat-roads should be placed from the engine, so that this lode could be unwatered—he considered that a most important point. The tribute pitches throughout the mine had considerably improved. They had raised already 62 tons of very good ore, and they had 17 pitches at work, which averaged from 8s. to 13s. in 12. From appearances he had no doubt that before another general meeting a considerable quantity of tin and copper would be returned monthly. Upon the whole, he had no reason whatever to infer that by sinking the shaft, and opening out the levels in new ground, equally satisfactory results will be realised.

Mr. ARNOLD quite concurred with Captain Trelease in recommending that the mine should be opened out as quickly as possible. It was known that the old North Downs was a very rich mine, although shallow—indeed, the whole run of mines, Great Wheal Buay, Wheal Rose, Great North Downs, and Brigant, were considered by many in the county as speculations of great promise.

The CHAIRMAN enquired what length of time Capt. Trelease estimated it would take to get down to the 60 fm. level upon the New Brigant Lode?—Captain TRELEASE replied that if they had merely to drain the shaft, that depth would probably be reached in about two months after the flat-roads were fixed.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether Capt. Trelease was satisfied that there was a course of ore at the bottom of the mine?—Capt. TRELEASE replied that many agents entertained a very high opinion of the mine, and report stated that there was a good course of ore in the bottom of the mine; moreover, the books showed "at such is the case. He was of opinion that the bottom of the mine could be reached "at such is the case.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted. A call of 10s. per share was made (with a discount of 2½ per cent. if paid before Aug. 31).

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Gresham House, on Tuesday, Mr. J. NUNN in the chair.

Mr. T. SPARGO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that he was sure the proprietors present did not require to be further informed as to the unfortunate position in which the company was placed. There could be no doubt that it would have been better if more capital had been subscribed, for had such been the case the directors would probably have been in a position to submit a very different state of things to that about to be proposed. It was, doubtless, within the recollection of proprietors that at the last special general meeting the call of 12. per share, previously made by the directors, was confirmed by the shareholders. That call some had responded, but others had deferred, in order to see what steps might ultimately be adopted. With reference to that call, however, he might state that, if the resolution he was about to propose—to dissolve the company—should be carried, any money of that call not required for the liquidation of the debts would, of course, be returned to each respective proprietor; but, upon the

other hand, those who had not yet paid their proportion of these liabilities would be required to do so.

Mr. MORRIS wished to know the number of shares that had been taken up, and how those reports were such favourable anticipations of the property funded? Mr. TRELEASE said the directors had based their calculations upon the reports of Capt. Matthews Francis, by which they were led to believe that the number of shares subscribed upon would produce sufficient capital to bring the company into a dividend-paying state. But that evidently had not been the case, and, therefore, the directors, after mature deliberation, had come to the determination to submit the following resolution:—"That the West Silver Bank Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1846-57."

A SHAREHOLDER seconded the proposition.

The Rev. Mr. LEWIS enquired if there was any probability of the proposed amalgamation of the Abernethy property with West Silver Bank being carried out?—Mr. NUNN (the company's solicitor) stated that whatever ulterior arrangements might be made with regard to that matter, it was first necessary to wind-up the present company.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that he could not conscientiously

commend a further prosecution of the property, at any rate, under existing circumstances, ground they were about to discontinue operations.

The SECRETARY said that, although it might, perhaps, appear strange to some of the shareholders that operations had been commenced with such a limited amount of capital subscribed; and that step would not have been taken had it not been for the necessity of course of ore at surface, which all practical and scientific men believed would continue to improve as depth was attained. A shaft had been sunk some 16 or 17 fms., but it was found that the favourable indications at the surface had not continued in depth. Under those circumstances, it was deemed the better course, especially as there were some dissentient shareholders, not to expend any more of the company's capital, but to attempt to solve the company, and wind-up its affairs.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, and Mr. F. Whinney (of the firm of Harding, Pallen, and Co.) was appointed liquidator to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Mr. SELL stated it was provided by the Act of Parliament that before such resolutions as the above can be carried out they should be confirmed by another extraordinary general meeting, and that must be done within three months, but not within one month above resolutions be held on or before Sept. 15.

A resolution was passed that the extraordinary general meeting for confirming the above resolutions be held on or before Sept. 15.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT DARREN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Gresham House, on Tuesday, Mr. J. NUNN in the chair.

Mr. J. SPARGO (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that in this undertaking they were suffering from want of a sufficient number of shareholders, for as far as the mine itself was concerned, it proved to be fully equal to their most sanguine expectations. But to develop it to its full capacity was required, which, with the present company, could not be done. Therefore, unless some mutual arrangement could be made, whereby to provide the necessary means, it was the opinion of the directors that the better course would be to resolve to wind-up the company voluntarily. But before proposing that resolution he should be happy to hear any suggestion that proprietors had to make.

Mr. MORRIS enquired the number of shares that had been issued?—The SECRETARY replied that 1850 shares had been issued, but many of them were in arrears. The success had in no way arisen from the failure of the property, but rather from the failure of some of the parties who had become connected with it. Under those circumstances, the only prudent course would be to dissolve the present company, by which the shareholders would be relieved from any further liability.

Mr. SELL (the company's solicitor) stated that the real object of the present proceeding was to get rid of the defaulting shareholders.

Mr. MORRIS would be glad to hear the opinion of Mr. Spargo, with regard to the property itself.

Mr. SPARGO said the large interest which he held in the property was the best evidence he could adduce as to his opinion of its merits. The favourable opinion he formed of the great capabilities of this property was fully supported by every practical authority who had inspected it, and also by some of the greatest geologists of the day.

It was then unanimously resolved that the Great Darren Mining Company should be wound-up voluntarily. Mr. F. Whinney (of the firm of Harding, Pallen, Whinney, & Gibbons) was appointed liquidator. A resolution was passed concerning an extraordinary general meeting for Sept. 15, for the purpose of confirming the above resolutions.

Mr. MORRIS enquired if the mine had been sold?—The SECRETARY replied that although a statement had been made to the effect that the mine had been sold, he might take that opportunity of stating that such was not the case, the issue having been in way of discussion.

Mr. MORRIS was glad to find that Mr. Spargo had proved himself to have acted in a honourable and straightforward manner in his connection with this series of companies.

The SECRETARY said he knew there were many shareholders who blamed the secretary for any difficulties arising from the shortcomings of other people, while if he would but take the trouble to come to the company's offices and enquire into the facts the case it certainly would be more gratifying to him, and at the same time the black if, indeed, there was any, would

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUSNESS, DISEASE OF THE LIVER.—After the long-continued wet weather the hot summer's sun will cause the atmosphere to be overcharged with deleterious exhalations, which will produce fevers and irritation of the bowels. To check these, and to prevent the liver from becoming diseased, take **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**, the pills invented by Prof. Holloway stand unrivalled. These pills are so cheaply and easily purchased that none need suffer either from nausea, indigestion, disordered liver, dizziness, or torpid bowels; or, in a word, from any functional irregularity. These pills produce a happier effect on the digestive organs than any other, and are composed of either mineral or vegetable. By their means any person can easily secure robust health.

stones of copper ore, although not enough to value. In the 60 east no alteration from last week. In the 90 south, on the cross-course, the ground is very favourable for drive-shaft. The 100 west, in the 90 making good progress in clearing through Smith's old shaft, which is full 9 feet wide. We have found the east end of the ground between the 54 and the 44, in the old workings and shall commence sloping the ground to-morrow, to prove its value. We have set another pitch in the back of the 45, west of engine-shaft, to two men. The tributaries in back of the 63, east of shaft, are getting good wages.

WHEAL EDWARD.—George Rowe, August 9: To-day being our monthly setting-day, the following tutwork and tribute were let:—The 92, west from engine-shaft, to drive by six men, stent 2 fms., at 12s. per fm.; the lode at this point is 5 ft. wide, improving in character, producing good stones of ore, and letting out a considerable quantity of water. The 81 west to drive by six men, stent 2 fms., at 7s. 10s. per fm.; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, worth 30s. per fm. A stope in back of this (81) level by six men, stent 4 fms., set at 12s. per fm. Richard's winze, below the 71, is held to the rise in back of the 81, which has given good ventilation and laid open a good ore-gore in ground. The 61 west is not let to-day. Goard's stope, in back of the 61, by four men, stent the month, at 3s. per fm.; the lode in this stope is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Collins's stope, in back of same level, is for the time being suspended, and the men are placed to put up a rise at the highest point, to form a communication with a winze, now sinking below the 160 above; this rise is let to four men, stent to hole, at 97s. per fm. The 61 east to drive to four men, stent 4 fms., at 3s. 10s.; the lode at this point is improved both in size and character, and good stones of ore have been met with in the 61 east. The 51, in the 100 west, is for the time being suspended, and the same men are placed to sink a winze to communicate with the 61 east. The 41 east, by four men, at 2s. per fm., stent to hole. Bray's cross-cut to drive south towards Arthur's main lode, by six men, at 7s. per fm. All the wheeling, tramming, and filling in the mine by eight men, for two months, at 28s. per month. All the landing, &c., in the mine by one or more men, for two months, at 4s. per month.—Tribute: A pitch in back of the 40 west by four men, at 9s. 6d. in 11. Three pitches in back of the same level east by eight men, No. 1, by two men, at 12s. in 11; No. 2, by four men, at 9s. in 11; No. 3, by two men at 12s. in 11. In the bottom of same level, both east and west, No. 1 by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 11; No. 2 by two men, at 10s. in 11; No. 3 by two men, at 10s. in 11. A pitch in back of the 40 west, by four men, at 12s. in 11.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. W. Bennett, August 9: The engine-shaft is sunk to about 7 fms. below the 110, the ground being of much the same character as for some time past. The lode in the 110 east is 18 inches wide, composed of quartz, &c., with a little black ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 110 west, on the counter, is 18 inches wide, composed of black and grey ore in quartz, and letting out a quantity of water, yielding full 1 ton of ore per fm., and looking very kindly. The lode in the 100 west, on the south part, will produce fully $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm., and letting out water. The lode in the 100 west, on the counter, has not been taken down. In the 90 west the lode is 18 from 18 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and ore, worth about 1 ton per fm. The 90, east of same level, on the counter, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. All the other places are doing nothing more than to sink.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, Aug. 14: We see no particular alteration in this mine since our last, more than we have a highly promising lode at the 110 west. We sold our stuff yesterday for 96s. 15s. 6d.

WHEAL GRYLLE.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Aug. 14: Fisher's lode. In the 30 end, east of Annie's engine-shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is worth 5s. per fathom. In the stope in back of this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 10s. per fm. In the stope west the lode is also worth 10s. per fm. The flat-roof shaft is down 8 fms. 5 ft. below the 20. In the 20, east of Gryll's, the lode is worth 5s. per fathom. In the back of this engine-shaft, the lode is worth on an average 5s. 10s. per fathom.—Georgia Lode: The lode in the 30 end, east of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm. In the 20, in the winze in bottom of the adit the lode is worth 75s. per fm. In the adit end, east of the lode is worth 30s. per fm. In the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 15s. per fathom. In the winze in bottom of the 33 the lode is worth 20s. per fm. In the stope in back the lode is worth 30s. per fm.; the rise in back of this level is held to the 23. In the 23 and the lode is small and poor.—Standard Lode: In the 19 east the lode is worth 6s. per fathom.

WHEAL HARRIET.—S. Williams, Aug. 9: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 130; at this point we have commenced driving south to ascertain if there is more lode in that direction. The lode in the 135 east is without change since last report. Alexander's shaft is complete, and the pitch in the 135 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm. In the 130, in the winze in bottom of the adit on the course of the lode, the lode in the adit end east is divided with a horse of granite; north and south part worth 6s. per fm. The lode in the stopes above the adit level is worth 10s. per fm. I have put a pare of men to drive the adit cross-cut north to find the lode west from the cross-course.

WHEAL KITTY.—R. Pryor, Aug. 13: Pryor's lode, in the 44, west of cross-cut, is still improving, now worth 35s. per fm. Other places much the same, with the exception of the 65, west of Holgate's shaft, where the lode has within the last day or two greatly improved; we shall be able to say more about this on Saturday next.

WHEAL KILN.—R. Pryor, Aug. 13: Pryor, J. Nicholas, S. Davey, Aug. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft, at the 100 east, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm. In the 90, in the back of this level it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 18 in. wide, worth 7s. per fm. The lode in the 82 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fm., with a good appearance; this end is just approaching the tin ground met with in the level above, and is in advance of the 90 about 7 fms., and 27 fms. of the 100. The lode at Holgate's shaft, in the 65 west, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin; in driving this end about 6 or 7 fms. further we expect to cut the slide, at which point we would recommend the putting out of a cross-cut to cut Pryor's lode. Pryor's lode in the 54, west of cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fm.; in this level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fm. This rise is up a little less than 6 fms., and will be put on with all speed, so as to reach the level above. The lode in the 44, west of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, and worth full 30s. per fm.; this end is east of the rise in back of the 54 about 13 fms.; the lode in this level, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 17s. per fathom; driving at 4s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 34, west of cross-cut, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide, and worth full 20s. per fm.; we have not yet opened on the lode at this level, east of cross-cut, but shall do so as early as possible; this end is east of the lode cut in the 40 cross-cut about 8 fms., and 22 fms. east of the rise in back of the 54. We are happy to say our prospects, on the whole, are most cheering, and the cutting of Pryor's lode in the 54, and the cross-cut in the 40, are most promising, and will be the means of opening up a new and lasting mine. We strongly recommend the putting out of another cross-cut at the 24, to cut the same lode.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Aug. 14: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm. In the same level south it is $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm. In the 160 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fm. In the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level the lode is 2 ft. wide; and worth 6s. per fm. Clymo's shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. under the 170. We have not yet intersected the lode in the 130, but expect daily to do so. There is nothing new in the 110 fm. level, south of the slide. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past.

WHEAL NELSON.—S. Lenn, Aug. 13: At the 44 west the lode is divided by a horse of kilias; the north part is 6 in. wide, and the south part, when I cut into it to-day, 1 ft. wide, containing rich stones of grey ore, and assumes a most promising appearance. We have about 8 ft. of this part of the lode to take down; I have given instructions to have this taken down to-morrow. I like the appearances of the lode generally. We have cut evans in the 44 cross-cut south, but cannot tell how wide, as we have not got through the tin ground, but getting out large quantities of water. The ground in the back of the cross-cut, south at the 60 ft. level, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fm. In the level, and up 3 or 4 ft., we have a hard bar of ground; I think we shall soon cut our tin.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Aug. 9: The following bargains have been let at our setting to-day:—Carter's shaft to sink below the 15, to nine men, at 32s. per fm.; when we have sunk into 1 fm. deeper we intend to cut a shaft-plant and cross-cut to intersect the lodes. The 15 and to drive east of Carter's shaft, to four men, at 9s. per fm., on No. 3 lode; this lode in the present end is about 12 in. wide, of fair quality tinsoff, and showing good indications indeed. The 15 and to drive west of Carter's shaft, on No. 2 lode, to four men, at 9s. per fm.; this lode is from 18 to 20 in. wide in the present end, and it is spitted with copper ore, and is a copper ore, and we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that this lode will be most productive in the future, and will be put on level. We intend to drive 1 fm. further by way of trial, and then we shall be better able to judge whether it is advisable to drive this level further, or wait to explore it to the next level below. The 15 cross-cut to drive south of Carter's shaft, to four men, at 35s. per fm.; we expect to reach No. 5 lode in this cross-cut in the course of the present month. At the Cremorne shaft the men have not yet completed their bargain; let them on July 4, to sink said shaft 9 ft., and cut trip-plant; we expect they will be able to do so in eight or ten days. The 15 cross-cut to drive south of Cremorne shaft, to four men, at 35s. per fm.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cook, Aug. 13: The engine-shaft is a wet-tonement, at 141. per fm., and fair progress is being made; if the ground continues as at the present time we shall sink quite 3 fms. a month. The stuff will be drawn by horses with the whim, instead of a windlass by manual labour, which will facilitate the sinking. Since we commenced sinking the water is considerably increased, a great portion of which is rising out of the lode in the middle part of the shaft. The engine is now in a very efficient state, and for one of the size is calculated to do a great amount of work.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, R. Sincove, Aug. 9: The lode in Watson's engine-shaft is 8 in. wide, worth 10s. per sack, or 7s. per fm. The lode in the 33 west is very rich in tin, and the appearance of the ore of opinion the tin will make all through the 33 west, we extend west. The 33 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10s. per sack. We think the branches will come together as we extend east. The winze is held to the 33, the men will now be employed stopping east and west of winze; and we are expecting this ground will turn out well. The new shaft is down to water, and too much to be drawn by men; the lode is large and thinny. This shaft will prove the lode in a good place near the granite and elvan course, where we may expect a good lode.

WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, Aug. 14: The 17 cross-cut is driven west of the new lode about 14 feet; the ground is moderate for driving, and the end letting out much new lode, the south side of the level being much wetter than the north side. And that is water, the lode in the 17 cross-cut, east and west lode, a long distance

to the financial success of the company, and the cost of producing this 25,000*l.* worth of gold has been exclusive of the one-twelfth royalty payable to the crown. A company to develop the gold fields of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines has now been formed—the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company, Limited, with a capital of 150,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, for working a group of

quartz mines almost surrounding the mines from which these riches are obtained. The sets are the Cambrian, the North Vigna, the Wel-... and the Hendreofrian, which cover together upwards of 1500 acres, and are in magnificent quartz lodes. The plant, machinery, and... are all ready for commencing operations at once, and, with... the best possible advice, the directors have consulted... Thomas Treloar, late chief agent at the St. John del Rey Mines, who was at present in England. No steam-power will, it is... be required, and within a month from the formation of the company... from 70 to 100 tons of ore weekly may be relied upon. A... favourable report than that given by Capt. Treloar could scarcely be... yet even this is surpassed by the agent of the Vigna and Clogau... Few companies, indeed, have come out under better auspices—... gold has been found within the last few days. The lodes are... precisely similar to that which has yielded the enormous profit... Two directors (including the Chairman) of the Clogau Com-... have accepted seats at the Cambrian board, and a large proportion... capital has already been subscribed before the adventure is intro-... to the public; in fact, there are now (Friday) upwards of 70,000... applied for. The detailed prospectus will be found in another co-... and we hear that Mr. Evan Hopkins, who superintended the erec-... of the plant which has made the working of gold ores at Marmato... is to apply the same system on the Cambrian Company's... profitable. The purchase money is fixed at 50,000*l.*, one-half... to be paid in cash, and the remainder in shares, with 1*l.* paid... which the vendors will be liable for the remaining 1*l.* in common with... shareholders.

A new prospectus has just been issued by the Devon New Copper Mining... with a view to the placing of the 7500 shares unallotted in or-... provide the necessary capital for the complete development of the... The capital of the company is 40,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* each, of... 12,500 have been allotted, and the full amount paid upon them; and... now proposed to issue the remaining 7500 shares at 1*l.* 5*s.* per share, the... preference shares fully paid-up, and entitled to a preferential dividend... per cent. out of net profits. The subscribers for these preference... are to pay 5*s.* per share on application, and 5*s.* on allotment; and... remaining 15*s.* in calls of not more than 5*s.* each. Upwards of 25,000*l.*... already been expended on the mine, and two large east and west lodes... have been discovered, the ore proving, according to the assay of Mr. Jen-... the well-known analytical chemist, of Callington, to be almost equally... in copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, sulphur, and arsenic; and... directors have now had the mine inspected by, and obtained the most... reports from, Capt. J. Austen Phillips, Capt. J. Daw, and Capt. ... Hawke, and the directors remark that the inspecting agents' un-... opinions of the future promise of the mine fully justify them in... a limited capital for its complete development. Messrs. Webb and... have been appointed the brokers, and as the dues are but one-... doubt is entertained that the capital will be raised. The di-... reserve to themselves the power to proceed with the works when-... sufficiency of the preference capital for the purpose shall, in their... have been subscribed.

The prospects of the Bulkeley Coal, Ironstone, and Fire-Clay Company, ... have been issued, the capital being fixed at 20,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*... The property has been very favourably reported upon by Mr. D. ... of Llanellhaearn, and as the existence of coal has been well as-... success is considered to be certain. Mr. H. Pickering, of Ru-... also favourably reported upon the property, and Mr. Higgins has... the office of managing director.

MINING SHARE MARKET.—Mining shares have been in active re-... this week. Wicklow Copper shares have been largely dealt in at... quotation of 42*l.*, which has been maintained, without variation, ... or forward account. Mining Company of Ireland shares were for... few days rather weak, having receded at one time to 18*l.* 5*s.*, but... have recovered, and are now in fair demand at 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* General... have improved, and changed hands at 5*l.* per share. Immediately... the general meeting of the Connors Mining Company the price of... shares advanced from 28*s.* to 28*s.*, the report of the company's operations... the last half-year having been looked upon as satisfactory; but as a... followed on the financial position of this undertaking, to which... general report makes no allusion, the demand for these shares dimi-... considerably, and they are now on sale at 28*s.* 6*d.* By the directors'... to the shareholders, at their general meeting, it appears that the... of the mines are considered as favourable, particularly if the sul-... trade is revived within a reasonable time. The statement of capital... working account furnished to the shareholders is not clear enough... the general public, and several items introduced require further expla-... and we may refer to them in a future Journal. What will interest... shareholders most for the present is, that on May 31 last they were... to their managing director 667*l.*, for money advanced by him;... the mining expenses from November 30, 1861, to May 31, 1862, ... amounted to 1398*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; and those for directors, auditors, and offices... London and Dublin, for the same period, 380*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; and that, on... other hand, they had on the day to which the accounts were made up... only 76*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* in bank, and 353*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* "due by sundry";... the estimated quantity of "ore slack" on that date amounted to... tons. It seems from these few items quite clear that, unless the sul-... trade revives speedily, as is earnestly hoped, this company will er-... have to issue some of their reserve shares, or to still further reduce... monthly expenditure. Carysfort Mining Company shares have... the last few days, and are on sale at 16*s.* (20*s.* paid), and at... 10*s.* 10*d.* paid. This company's prospects of having ultimately a very... and mine at Ballintemple are, to all accounts, improving steadily, ... properly worked can scarcely fail, with the aid of other promising... on their extensive mining grant, to give a good return for the capital... Want of space compels us to defer until next week the further... we have ready on some of the details of the alleged mismanage-... of this company's mines.

The Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1164 tons of ore were sold, reas-... 12,151*l.* 10*s.* The particulars of the sale were—Average stand-... 12*s.* 6*d.*; average produce, 12*s.*; average price per ton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; ... of time copper, 146 tons 19 cwt. The following are the particulars... during the past month:—

Tons	Standard	Produce	Price per ton	Ore cop.
1197	10 0	12 6	£11 11 0	£84 0 0
1194	10 0	12 6	£11 10 0	£83 0 0

With the last sale, the standard is about stationary. Of the... of ore sold on Tuesday, 775 tons were British ores, which gave... average produce of 10*s.* and sold at an average standard of 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*... of 10*s.* per ton of ore. The remaining 389 tons were foreign ores, ... gave an average produce of 17*s.*, and sold at an average standard... of 15*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore. On August 26 there will be... for sale 1974 tons, from Cuba, Cobre, Knockmahon, Berehaven, ... Del Soto, Seville, Lochwinnoch, and Karrington..

The Delahunt Mine meeting, on Monday last, the balance-sheet for... was shown—Balance last audit, 532*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; copper ore, tin, &c., sold, ... 11,774*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, ... 3182*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* A dividend of 3506*l.* (7*l.* per... share), and, after paying 117*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* income tax, a balance of 5582*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*... profit of next account.

The Wheal Soton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and... were shown—Balance last audit, 574*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; copper ore and tin sold, 5454*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*... 11*s.* 10*d.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3321*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; dues, ... 644*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* A dividend of 3000*l.* (5*s.* per... share), and 10*s.* 9*d.* carried to credit of next account. Capt. Chas. ... and John Jennings reported upon the various points of opera-... the mine, and, in addition to this they expect to credit about the same amount... on the present account.

The Wheal Soton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit bal-... of 7*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The profit on May and June workings was 947*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* A di-... of 1129*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* carried to next account.

The Trevelyan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. F. Pryor in the...), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a profit of 6982*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*... a dividend of 3038*l.* A dividend of 10*s.* per share... was made.

The West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Pryor in the...), the accounts for the two months ending April showed a profit of 1891*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*... 4728*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The report of the manager... that the network operations had in no way been lessened; but, ... the standard, their tributes were not so many, consequently the... for the next time past, but it would take time to lay open the ground.

30*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; leaving debit balance, 2191*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* It was resolved that the mine be con-... the Cost-book System, and divided into 6000 shares. A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per... share was made, and Mr. J. Hoaking, of Marazion, was appointed purser and manager.

At Wheal Unity Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a... debit balance of 1129*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made. The secretary... reported that at the special general meeting of May 13, 379 shares became forfeited to... the company for non-payment of calls, reducing the number upon which calls are now... being made to 5240. Letters from Messrs. C. Ehrenspey and J. F. Smith, apply-... to have their shares, amounting together to 200, forfeited May 13, restored to them, ... having been read, it was resolved "That the said 200 shares be restored to the respective... parties, on payment of all calls due thereon on or before the 21st inst."

At the Great North Downs Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner... in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 687*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* A call of 10*s.* per... share was made.

At the New South Caradon Mine meeting, on July 30, the accounts... showed a debit balance of 108*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* A call of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was made.

At the Great Brigan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the...), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1833*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share... was made.

At the South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the... accounts for four months ending June showed a debit balance of 268*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The... arrears of call are 147*l.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made.

At North Wheal Robert general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Joseph... Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 2501*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Details in... another column.

At the East Trefusis Mine meeting, on Aug. 6, the accounts showed a... debit balance of 637*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. It was resolved that... the engine should be continued sinking by nine men below the 58, upon Smith's lode, until... the Trevelyan lode is intersected, which is likely to occupy six months from this date. ... Also drive the 22*ft.* level end west by four men, and the adit end west by four men, ... as well as clear up the western shaft by four men, to prove the value of the lode left off... by the old men, and continuing sinking the said shaft if considered, by the agents advis-... able to do so. The purser was requested to apply to the lords' agents for an extension of... set in a south and west direction.

At Calvadnack Mine meeting, on Aug. 7, the accounts showed a debit... balance of 1266*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and arrears of call, 267*l.* 3*s.* It was stated that nearly... 200*l.* is included in the current cost for materials and labour for the new winding-... engine, which is not yet set to work. If this engine had been set to work a month... since, as expected, about nine more to no of tin would have been returned, which would... have sold for about 500*l.* net, and the labour cost of which is already paid.

At the West Silver Bank Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved... to wind-up the company voluntarily.

At the Great Darren Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to... wind-up the company voluntarily.

At the Abernart Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was unanimously re-... solved to wind-up the company voluntarily. Mr. F. Whinney (of the firm of Harding, ... Pullin, Whinney, and Gibbons) was appointed liquidator.

At the Connors Mine meeting, on August 8 (Dr. J. F. Waller in the...), it was stated that the protracted war in the States of America continued to op-... erate most prejudicially upon the mineral traffic of the kingdom, and that no mineral... traffic had been so much affected as sulphur, so that the sales of sulphur ores during the... half-year had been trifling, and the amount realised thereby correspondingly small. During... the stagnation of the trade the operations in raising ores had been reduced to the... very lowest amount, the energies and resources of the company being, in the meantime, ... directed to the thorough reparation and improvement of the old works, so as to put them... in the most effective condition for taking advantage of revived trade, as also to the... prosecuting the development of the new mines by all the means in their power, in accor-... dance with the expressed wishes of the shareholders. Through the liberality of the... managing director (Mr. Browne), who had kindly accommodated the directors with a... temporary loan, they have been relieved from the necessity of seeking money elsewhere. The... report of the managing director showed that much had been done in both under-... takings, and the reduced cost of the works for the half-year was the best proof the directors... could give of the strict economy they had exercised in every department. Frequent per-... sonal inspections, continued up to a recent date, enabled the directors to repeat the ex-... pression of a confidence, that had never been shaken, in the thorough soundness of the... undertaking, and in its ultimate prosperity. The directors assured the proprietors that, ... upon the revival of trade, the Connors Mines will be in all respects in a better condi-... tion than they had ever yet been. In the meantime, they believed that the new ex-... periments for the extraction of copper would make them, to some extent, independent of... the trade in sulphur. The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway will be completed to... the lands of Sloughmore by next spring, and the directors of that company had made... very satisfactory arrangements for a siding from the line to the mines. The report of... the manager stated that several important operations had been carried out since the last... report. Three valuable steam-engines had been erected; the shallow adit had been... opened on Glanville's lode; Browne's and Glanville's lodes had been proved to continue... still further east and west; and he had great satisfaction in stating that the experiments... which had been made for extracting copper from ore of the great quartz lode had been... attended with success.

At the Worthing Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Hallett... in the chair), it was stated that there had been ore sold to the amount of about 11,000*l.*, ... while there were two fresh shipments of ore in transit, to the value of 5400*l.* Details in... another column.

At the Minnesota Copper Mining Company meeting, on March 19, the... report stated that during 1861 they had raised 1798 tons of copper ore, which sold for... 3071*l.* 2*s.*, and left £170,023*l.* 20*s.* There was a cash balance in hand of \$616,334.

At the Midland Wagon Company meeting, on Wednesday next, the ac-... counts will show that in the half-year ending June 30 the revenue has increased by... nearly 3000*l.*, the wagon stock by 504, and the net profit by 1600*l.* Since the last meet-... ing the directors have commenced the issue of debenture bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per... cent., and they believe there will be no difficulty in ultimately establishing that interest... as the maximum rate. The balance to credit of revenue is 9722*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; out of this... the directors recommend the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and a bonus of... 12*s.* 6*d.* per share on the ordinary shares, and a proportionate amount on the new shares. The... propose to write off a second fourth part of the preliminary expenses, to increase the... contingent fund, and, in view of the probability of the continuance of the present state... of trade, to carry forward the balance of profit to credit of revenue; this last sum is... 1140*l.* At the close of last year the renewal fund amounted to 58,514*l.* 12*s.*; it has now... increased to 67,708*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Last half-year the contingent fund was 338*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The... amount proposed to be carried to this fund from the revenue of the present half-... year will increase it to 1000*l.*

LEADS, AUG. 14.—During the past week the Mining Market has been... rather quiet. Shares have not freely changed hands, and the actual amount of business... done has been limited in character.—JOHN GLEDHILL.

LEADS, AUG. 14.—During the past week transactions in the Mining... Market have not been very numerous, but prices have been fair, and in some cases at an... advance. The following shares have been dealt in—Cornubia, Hebdon Moor, Brea Con-... suls, Wheal Ludcott, North Hallenbeagle, Wheal Prudence, and Wensleydale.—EDWD. ... Brook, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

AUSTRALIAN MINING NEWS.—(By this day's mail).—The advices re-... ceived are particularly favourable with respect to the progress of mining. At BON ACCORD, Whitford and his men are going on well; sixteen hands... are at present employed, and a 24*ft.* level has been driven 12 fathoms... from Jeffrey's shaft, where they expect to intersect a good lode. The... GREAT NORTHERN MINES are reported to be making good progress in... their operations, and official news of a favourable character had been sent... over by this mail. Mr. Bonny had left Adelaide to inspect some mineral... sections adjoining the Yudanamutana Mines, in the hope of securing them... for the Great Northern Company. The YUDANAMUTANA, it is said, will... yield ore in unlimited quantities. At one of their mines (the Blinman)... twenty-seven men have been set to work; they are cutting down the lode, 5... feet wide, with rich ore, and had already raised 20 tons, worth 35 per... cent. for copper; they are quarrying rocks of several tons weight, worth... 30 or 40 per cent. Copper had declined 2*l.* per ton. Barra Barra... shares were depressed. Our Melbourne correspondent's letter will be... found in another column.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 163 fresh ships gave a large... supply of all descriptions of coal for sale. Household coals were not in... much request, but last day's prices were fully maintained. Hartley's gave... way 3*d.* per ton. Manufacturers' coal steady at previous value. Best... house coal, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; seconds, 14*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*; Hartley's, 14*s.*... to 15*s.* 3*d.*; manufacturers', 12*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per ton.—On Wednesday there... were 30 arrivals. The tone of the market was quiet, all descriptions of... coal quoting at Monday's prices.—On Friday, there were 36 arrivals. The... market for house coal was heavy, and prices rather in favour of the buyers. Hartley's... were in excess, and 3*d.* per ton lower in price; manufacturers'... steady, at previous value. South Hetton Wallsend, 17*s.*; Lambton Walls-... end, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Eden Main, 15*s.* 3*d.*; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 14*s.* 6*d.*;... Hasting's Hartley, 14*s.* 9*d.*; Buddies' West Hartley, 14*s.* 9*d.*; Davison's... West Hartley, 14*s.* 9*d.*; Tanfield Moor, 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton: 37 cargoes un-... sold; 90 ships at sea.

We are glad to hear that the Messrs. Thompson, of Kirkhouse, lessees... of the Earl of Carlisle's Naworth Coal Mines, have recently received the... Admiralty certificate for their steam coal: having been tested by several... of Her Majesty's steam-vessels at Portsmouth, and found of good quality, it... has been added to the list of naval contracts. This being the only steam... coal on the west coast, north of Cardiff, we hope to see it largely exported... from Silloth Docks, to which port such an acquisition cannot fail to be of... the greatest importance.

An extensive coal mine is now working in Auckland, New Zealand, and... the coal obtained from it is selling at the nearest port for 12*s.* a ton.

CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS, AND THE NEW COPPER ORE PURCHASER.—Our... readers are probably well aware that there is not the slightest doubt as... to the solvency of Mr. Horton Davey, who is now trading under the... title of the Neath Copper Company, but that, owing to family differences, he... is subjected to every possible annoyance. The ambiguous course taken by Captain... Charles Thomas will have been seen from our former remarks; he now states that he... was not correctly reported, and that he only asked for a guarantee that the ores should be... paid for in the usual way. Such a guarantee, as Capt. Charles Thomas well knows, ... was never given nor asked for before, and but for the fact of a despicable party feed ex-... isting, would not have been asked for now. It should be well borne in mind that the

views expressed by Captain Charles Thomas lose much of their weight from its being... well known that he is only the agent of the party opposed to Mr. Davey, and that he is, ... as it were, compelled to obey the orders given to him. Mr. Horton Davey must, doubt-... less, submit to the annoyances, upon the same principle that statesmen must bear the jokes... of Punch; but beyond the family circle we believe the dispute is thought nothing of, and... that were he to offer 6*d.* per ton more than the Williams's, there is not a mine agent in... Cornwall who would not be glad to accept it.

THE TIN STANDARD.—Although no further reduction in the tin stand-... ard has been announced, there is no improvement whatever in the market, which... continues in a very sluggish state. Prices, therefore, remain unaltered, at 102*l.* to... 106*l.* for refined and 101*l.* for common tin. The produce of the Cornish tin mines... appears to be steadily increasing, and more than ordinary interest is attached to... the operations of the new smelting company, the partners in which consist of several... highly-successful mining adventurers. Until a comparatively recent period, the tin... smelting of Cornwall was carried on almost solely by three companies—the Messrs. ... Bolitho, of Penzance, having smelting-houses at Chyanodan, Angarrack, and Calenick; ... the Messrs. Williams, of Scorrier, having smelting-houses at Mellanear, near Hayle, ... and at Truro; and the Messrs. Danburs, with smelting-houses at Truro and at Pen-... loweth. More recently the Messrs. Enthoven have carried on an extensive business at... Charlestown; the Messrs. Tregoning and Co., at Bloscoe; and Mr. R. R. Michell, of... Marazion, has become the purchaser of the Trefusis Works, near Penzance. The value... of the tin ore smelted in the county may be judged by one fact; the Messrs. Williams, ... of Scorrier, are by an agreement with the adventurers, the sole purchasers of the ore... raised at Dolcoath—the largest tin-producing mine in Cornwall; taking the sales of... the mine at 75 tons a month, this will represent a sum of 70,000*l.* a year for black tin... alone, the greater part of which is smelted at Mellanear, near Hayle.—West Briton.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the... Rolls has made a call of 5*s.* per share on the contributors of this company.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. ... Page Wood has appointed Mr. E. Pullin (Pullin, Harding, Whinney, and Co.) official... manager of this company.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF... STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 25th inst., to... RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to... SUPPLY—

CAKE COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store... Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two... o'clock P.M. of the said 25th day of August, 1862, after which hour no tender will be re-... ceived.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, August 13, 1862.

BRITON, PRUSSIA.—A PARTNER WANTED, by Messrs. ... Schüller and Gockel, proprietors of a LARGE SLATE QUARRY, in a healthy... and beautiful country, where labour is inexpensive. The slate is of an excellent... quality, never changes colour, and resists the strongest fire. A liberal offer for the... purchase of the quarry would be entertained by the proprietors. To an English gentleman... wishing to reside in a beautiful part of Germany, and at the same time to have a re-... munerative employment for his time and money, the above offer would be most desirable. The... railroad about to be commenced between Cologne and Hesse-Cassel will pass within... three miles of the quarry.—Address to Messrs. Schüller and Gockel, Briton, Prussia.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers	
West Chiverton	60	£17 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
ditto	50	9 0	Far Smelting Co.	
Sold on the 8th August.				
Cargill	92	14 6	T. Somers.	
Sold on the 11th August.				
Clara United	18	12 1 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.	
Bronsford United	25	12 16 0	ditto	
Sold on the 14th August.				
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	68	13 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	72	14 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Deep Level	8	12 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Rhosmor	80	13 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Grosvener	81	13 0	Adam Eytton.	
Orsedd	10	13 13 0	Newton Keates, & Co.	
Parry	31	13 1 6	A. Courage & Co.	
Bryngwilog	37	13 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Long Rake	25	12 17 6	Adam Eytton.	
Chwarel Las	3½	13 1 6	ditto	
ditto	8½	13 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
ditto	3½	13 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
North Henblas	4½	12 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Grosvener	4	12 12 0	A. Courage & Co.	
Roman Grauball	35	12 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Llanngwyn United	22	12 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
North Carrock	10½	12 5 6	ditto	
ditto	11½	7 0 6	ditto	
Rhiwarth	3½	12 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Lower Park	7	12 8 6	A. Courage & Co.	

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Par Consols	22 8 0 12	£23 5 0	£1417 2 7	—
ditto	4 14 0 17	42 0 0	197 14 4	—
W. Fowey Consols	47 19 3 2	63 5 0	3035 5 2	—
Sold on the mine.				
Wheal Kitty	9 11 1 10	—	573 6 2	—
Fenhalis	5 13 2 14	—	359 15 0	—
St. Day United	32 6 2 8	—	1757 19 1	Harvey & Co.

TINNETTS sold on the 8th August.				
Mines.	Barrows.	Per barrow.	Amount.	Purchasers.
New Wh. Vaddon	138	£7 3 0	50 2 3	—
West Grylls	111	8 10 0	49 0 6	—
East Grylls	64	6 10 0	21 17 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 23, and sold at Swansea August 12.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven ..	92	9½	£7 17 0	Virgin Gorda. 1	24	£19 19 0	
ditto	70	9½	7 16 0	Cobre	103	13	10 10 6
ditto	100	9½	8 0	Worthing ..	41	54½	47 17 6
ditto	49	9½	8 0	Mount Ross..	20	30½	26 12 6
ditto	121	9½	7 18 0	ditto	16	23½	21 6 0
ditto	117	9½	8 3 0	ditto	37	49½	41 6 0
ditto	108	9½	7 15 6	Almeria	37	49½	41 6 0
ditto	105	9½	7 18 0	British Reg..	8	37½	33 5 6
Virgin Gorda. 93	11½	9 14 0		Holyford	4	13½	11 10 0
ditto	76	11½	9 16 6	London	1	21½	17 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven ..	762	£5040 12 0	Almeria	37	£173 18 0
Virgin Gorda ..	170	1668 15 0	British Regulus ..	8	266 4 0
Cobre	103	1084 1 6	Holyford	4	44 0 0
Worthing	41	1662 17 6	London	1	17 10 0

THE CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £150,000, in 75,000 shares of £2 each.
To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act,
with limited liability.

Deposit, £1 per share—10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

CHARLES MARTIN, Esq., 28, Bucklersbury (Chairman of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mining Company).
FREDERICK POSTER QUIN, Esq., M.D., 111, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square (Chairman of the Central American Mining Company).
WILLIAM W. FISHER, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.
JOHN ADDIS, Esq., Freeman's Wharf, Southwark (Director of the Llaneros and Fortuna Mining Companies).
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Bryntirion, Dolgelly (Director of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mining Company).

BANKERS, Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.

BROKERS, Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

SECRETARY, J. C. Goodman, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—29, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD RETURNS.

From the 1st of January, 1861, to the 2d of August, 1862.

1861.	Tons c. q.	Ozs. dwts.
1st quarter	79 7 2 of quartz yielded	465 14 of gold.
2nd "	102 10 1 " "	517 14 " "
3rd "	85 0 0 " "	634 11 " "
4th "	188 6 0 " "	1268 4 " "
1862.		
1st quarter	193 2 0 " "	1385 0 " "
2nd "	206 9 1 " "	1956 18 " "
3 weeks of 3d quarter, to Aug. 2.	86 17 1 " "	792 19 " "
Total	942 12 1 " "	7041 0 " "

942 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. of ore gave 7041 ozs. of gold, equal to 7½ ozs. per ton.

The above operations of the new celebrated Vigra and Clogau Company, situated near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, showing the results of 19½ months' working, prove the existence of gold in the quartz reefs of North Wales in such quantity and richness as to be largely remunerative. The above company, although it has been in operation less than two years, has yielded in profits more than double its original outlay, and is at the present moment making returns annually at a rate approaching three times the amount of its capital, from operations on a very limited scale, and by processes which are, no doubt, capable of great improvement.

This company is established for the purpose of carrying out operations on a very large scale, and by the best known method of extraction, and the directors have secured a group of gold quartz mines immediately contiguous to, and almost surrounding, the famous Clogau Gold Mine; they consist of the Cambrian, the North Vigra, the Wellington, and Hendreforion sets, comprising an extent of upwards of 1500 acres, and abounding in magnificent quartz lodes, which are in appearance identical with the Clogau gold lode, and may be pronounced to be inexhaustible.

The mines have been opened, and important discoveries have been made. In the Cambrian are several lodes already proved to contain gold, and levels to a considerable extent have been driven upon them, opening up many thousands of tons of quartz. Rich visible gold has been broken there within the last few days. Buildings, stamps, machinery, a large water-wheel, dressing-floors, tramways, and other appliances have been constructed, at a large expenditure, and at least three years' time has been thereby saved. The company is thus enabled to commence active operations at once.

The directors have availed themselves of the presence in England of Captain Thomas Treloar (late chief captain of the St. John del Rey Company) to obtain his valuable opinion on the several properties, and they refer with satisfaction to his report, as bearing out their expectations of successful results. In the Wellington and North Vigra Mines, levels have been driven on large lodes, which Capt. Treloar has pronounced as identical in character with the quartz of the St. David's gold lode, and this is confirmed by the opinion of other competent authorities, including Capt. Parry, of the Vigra and Clogau Mines, and Capt. Pascoe, who all think that one of the lodes now working on the North Vigra is a continuation of that now famous lode.

No steam-power will be required. The property possesses an unfailing supply of water, amply sufficient for all purposes, and everything is in so forward a state that the company will be able to stamp at the rate of 70 to 100 tons of quartz per week within one month from the formation.

The directors have made arrangements to purchase the entire interests of the several proprietors, embracing all previous outlay upon the mines, and every expense up to the formation of the company, and including buildings, machinery, stamps, water-wheels, tramways, water courses, ore upon surface, &c., upon the following terms, viz.:—The sum of £25,000, and 55,000 shares with £1 paid, which the vendors have stipulated to have appropriated to them.

That, on nearly 1000 tons of quartz crushed by the Vigra and Clogau Company an average of 7½ ozs. of standard gold per ton has been obtained is an indisputable fact; but it would be too sanguine to expect a result so favourable on the large scale of operations contemplated by this company. Yet the directors feel bound to call attention to another fact, viz.:—That a profit of nearly £100,000 has been realised by the St. John del Rey Company, in Brazil, during the past year, from ore containing an average of only ¾ oz. of gold per ton, and they are advised that very large dividends can be made by this company if an average of only ½ oz. per ton can be obtained.

Samples of the gold ore from the Cambrian Mines, to be seen at the Exhibition, Class T, Eastern Annex, and copies of the reports of Captain Thos. Treloar and the other mining authorities, may be had at the offices of the company.

A large portion of the capital has already been subscribed. Prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining shares may be obtained of Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threeneedle-street, the brokers of the company. A deposit of 10s. upon each share applied for must be paid to the company's bankers, previously to the application being sent in; this sum will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

August 14, 1862.

REPORT OF CAPT. THOMAS TRELOAR

(late chief captain of the St. John del Rey Mines).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company, London.
London, August 7, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I have, agreeably to your request, visited the Dolgelly Gold Field, in North Wales.

Of the existence of gold in Wales I have been aware for many years, but that it occurred there in any appreciable quantity I did not believe until a few days ago. Indeed, when you asked me to inspect some gold mines at that place my impression was that I should find there a little of the precious metal, manifestly out of its place. I was agreeably disappointed.

The future of North Wales is in the womb of time; but be the result what it may, at present there is a gold field near Dolgelly of high promise, one which merits the attention of the miner and capitalist; and my regret was that I had not more days at my disposal than I had hours for inspecting it.

A careful geological examination by me was out of the question, owing to want of time; but I may state that, on my arrival at the gold field, the rock, the hilly nature of the surface, the rugged out-crop of the lode, and the mountain of Cader Idris in the distance, forcibly reminded me of a portion of the gold mining field in Brazil.

At the Dolgelly gold fields a kind of greenstone seems to be the frame rock of the country, but the rock enclosing the auriferous lode is a tolerably hard dark slate. To the eye the latter appears wanting in the mineral life, but this feature is contradicted by the lodes, for they, so far as yet opened, present great mineral and metalliferous vitality.

Of the number and extent of the lodes in the Dolgelly gold field, or the extent of the field itself, I believe no one yet knows. I saw mines and surface diggings at nine different points, and I believe they are on six different lodes, whose leading characters are more or less the same. They are parallel, they run easterly and westerly, underlie a trite north, form in many places high angles with the cleavage planes of the containing rock, and consist chiefly of auriferous quartz, iron, copper, iron pyrites, and blende.

As a class they are not so wide as the auriferous rock formations in Brazil. They do not average, perhaps, more than 3 ft. wide; but, as I shall show directly, the quality compensates for the difference in size.

The names of the mines, or infant diggings, are St. David's, Wellington, Vigra, Hendreforion, Llan-y-frith, and Cambrian. Of these St. David's and Cambrian have afforded the greatest quantities of gold, because they have been more extensively wrought. In both the precious metal was visible when I was there, and handsome specimens were quarried in my presence, especially at the Cambrian. Seeing was believing.

At the Wellington set the lode is wide, so it is capable of yielding large supplies of mineral, which in all respects, except visible gold, is similar to St. David's lode. The longitudinal extent examined by me was about two miles, or from Wellington to Cambrian, and this distance is sufficiently large for extensive mining operations.

St. David's lode, in the Clogau Hill, is the most extensively developed, but even this, I must repeat, is in its infancy. Taking, however, the results already obtained here as a basis, I feel constrained to say that the Dolgelly gold field is a locality of very high promise. The excavations on the lode consist of a couple of levels, a winze, and a little stoping. The total quantity of mineral quarried does not, perhaps, exceed 2000 tons. Of this I find by the official returns supplied me that 942 tons have been treated, that it yielded 7041 ozs. of gold, or 7½ ozs. per ton, and that its net value amounted to £25,579.

The rich ore has been very properly separated from the poor for treatment, and while the former has yielded nearly 400 ozs. of gold per ton, the latter has given upwards of an ounce. Even if the ore on the bank were worthless—which is not the fact, for it consists of the ordinary stones from the mine,—still the gold extracted would give an average standard or yield for the mine of upwards of 3 ozs. of gold per ton. Viewing, therefore, all the circumstances as to the quantity of the ore yet untreated, and the mode of treatment, the average value of the lode is, perhaps, upwards of 5 ozs. of gold per ton. Now, the ore at the celebrated St. John del Rey Mine does not average ¾ of an ounce per ton.

A visit to the Exhibition would, I believe, convince every doubting mind as to the high promise of the Dolgelly gold field.

It may not be amiss to mention that in working gold mines in rock formations, quarrying by driving and sinking should be avoided as much as possible, and underhand stoping be the mode resorted to. As a rule, a pair of men working on blasting ground cannot quarry in a year, when driving or sinking, more than about 240 tons, whereas when stoping underhand they would, with the same labour and cost, except a trifle more for hauling the ore, quarry 600 tons. This difference is of great importance in the handling of mines.

The reduction process, too, now in operation at St. David's would be inadequate for the treatment of gold ore on a large scale. If amalgamation be the best system for the Dolgelly gold field, then stamping-mills and barrel amalgamation would be more suitable than the small machines now in operation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS TRELOAR.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM PASCOE

(of South France Mine).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company, London.
Penryn House, Camborne, Cornwall, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you the following report on your properties:—

CAMBRIAN MINES.

The No. 6 lode is opened by adit level about 36 fms., giving a depth of backs of about 19 fms., and will probably average 6 fms. for the whole distance.

The lode will produce 5 tons of quartz per fm., which is equal to about 1440 tons, some of which is rich in gold. In the stopes over the level I broke visible gold in the quartz,

and could see gold in the boring of the holes. There is also already opened upon quite as much quartz in the Nos. 2 and 3 lodes as there is in the No. 6 lode, which can be stoped for 40s. per fathom, and, having such facility for stamping, dressing, &c., I have scarcely ever seen a mountain mine that can be wrought so cheaply.

HENDREFORION ESTATE.
In this set near the mill there is a very fine large quartz lode, with a little black metal intermixed, precisely the same as that found in the St. David's gold lode in Clogau. Surface trials are being made on it; the lode is full 5 ft. wide, and if the quartz contains gold, there is an abundant supply.

A driving from the river further south of about 15 fms., would intersect the lode at a depth of (say) 14 fms., with rising ground as you drive east; and its promising character warrants a vigorous trial. There is an abundant supply of water close to the adit's mouth for pumping and dressing purposes, with a good road through the set, which greatly adds to the value of the property.

WELLINGTON MINE.

The No. 1 lode, about 100 fms. to the north of Wellington, is developed by adit levels, —14 fms. east from the west side of the mountain,—it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of beautiful micaceous quartz, iron pyrites, with a little copper ore intermixed; this is a strong and well-defined lode, and will produce 13 tons of quartz per fathom; judging from the appearance of this lode, I have no doubt but that some good deposits of gold will be discovered; it is traced in the run of the mountain for a considerable distance by surface workings, where it is found to be much of the same size and character as in the adit. By continuing the adit some 15 or 16 fms. further east, 20 fms. of backs will be obtained, which will lay open in a very short time at least 5000 tons of quartz; and should it contain only ¼ oz. of gold per ton, you have a very rich mine. The Wellington lode, east side of the mountain, opens upon a level 5 fms. west, a cross-cut is now driving further north, to cut another lode.

There is a powerful stream of water for stamping and dressing floors; and, looking at the great advantages of this set, the amount of ground that will be laid open above the adit on the No. 1 lode, and the facilities for its development, I have never seen a property which offers greater inducement for the investment of capital.

NORTH VIGRA MINE.

This mine is situated in the parish of Llanaber, and about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the Clogau Gold Mine. The St. David's, or gold lode of that mine, must traverse this set.

ALICE LODE.—This lode traverses the eastern part of the set, and is opened on by a level 14 fms.—is very regular and well-defined, full 4½ ft. wide, with an underlie of 1 ft. per fm. north; it is composed of a beautiful quartz, with mica, iron pyrites, and a little copper ore; the quartz is much of the same character as that containing the gold in the Clogau Mine, and is probably the same lode. The lode will yield about 10 tons per fathom; and in a few fathoms further driving the end will be under 25 or 30 fms. of backs; this lode has been opened on in three other places further west by surface cuttings; in each of these it is much of the same size and character as in the adit level.

LYDIA LODE.—This is 2 ft. wide, can be traced in run of mountain for a considerable distance, and can be wrought on an easy exposure and great backs obtained.

There are other lodes in this set, but not been enough work done upon them to form an opinion of their value. I am, however, altogether very much pleased with the appearances of this mine, and shall be very much mistaken if it is not found a profitable one.

I am, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,
WILLIAM PASCOE.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. PARRY

(Captain and Agent of the Vigra and Clogau Mines).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company (Limited).
Dolgelly, August 9, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your request, I beg to hand you my report upon the different mines asked for by you.

NORTH VIGRA MINE.

This mine is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of the celebrated mine, Clogau; St. David's gold lode, which has proved itself so enormously rich in the precious metal. There are four or five different lodes on the property, but the most remarkable and promising are called Lydia lode and Alice lode.

The Lydia lode worked upon is about 3 ft. wide, and very kindly looking, spotted with lead and blende, very promising for gold.

The Alice lode is driven upon east, and exactly opposite west of the St. David's gold lode in the present driving is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with iron pyrites, copper, &c., exactly of the same character as that of the St. David's gold lode, before mentioned.

WELLINGTON MINES

Contain upwards of 400 acres of mineral land, situated in the parish of Llanaber. **WELLINGTON LODE.**—Opened upon east 2 ft. wide, composed of kindly looking quartz, very favourable for gold. This lode in the western side of the hill is of a very large size, and can be seen running through the sets for about 500 yards distance.

The next, called No. 1 lode, in the present driving is about 5 ft. wide, and will yield upwards of 10 tons of gold-bearing quartz per fm. There is every indication for visible gold in the present and; it can be seen running on surface through the sets for 500 or 600 yards, keeping a very regular course and of good size.

There are other lodes further north unexplored.

HENDREFORION MINE (ESTATE).

This estate lies in the middle of the Higrw Valley, between the two well-known Vigra and Clogau Mountains, in the parish of Llanaber, county of Merioneth.

There are two or three quartz lodes to be seen on the property.

Higrw lode is of a very large size, bigger than the lodes are generally in the district, and of a very promising appearance for gold. It traverses through the property, keeping a regular course nearly east and west.

There is an abundant supply of water-power to drain the mine and work the machinery.

CAMBRIAN GOLD MINE.

This mine is situated between the Clogau Gold Mine and the Prince of Wales Gold Mine.

There are buildings, 45 ft. water-wheel, stamps, crushers, jiggers, and things complete for immediate work.

No. 2 lode is kindly looking, and yields gold by amalgamation.

No. 3 lode lies a few fathoms north of No. 2, is about 3 feet wide, composed of lead, blende, quartz, pyrites, copper, gold, &c. The stuff will yield gold by being pulverised and washed.

No. 6 lode (or the Cambrian gold lode) is not a very regular one, sometimes being 5 ft. wide, at other times very narrow. Splendid visible gold can be seen in the lode. I saw myself, the other day, magnificent specimens broken down from the back of the level.

There is plenty of water-power passing the mouth of the present adit to drain the mine to considerable depth, and to work stamps or other machinery required for gold extraction.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN PARRY,

Captain and Agent of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines.

THE CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,
HILL, FAWCETT, AND HILL, Brokers to the Company.

29, Threeneedle-street, London, E.C., August 15, 1862.

CROWAN CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED), CROWAN, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57.

Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS FAULL, Esq., M.E. (late of New Almaden Mines, California).

THOMAS CARNEW, Esq., M.E., 5, Warrford-road, Throgmorton-street (Secretary of the St. John del Rey Mines).

WILLIAM C. PAUL, Esq., Queen's-road, Bayswater.

JOHN CHARLES C. MARKS, Esq., 29, Whitehill-square, Barnsbury-park.

DAVID GRIMMELT, Esq., King's-row, Waltham.

JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholomew-close, and Islington, London.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.

SOLICITOR—W. H. Waller, Esq., 2, Duke-street, Adelphi.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah H. Hitchens, Esq. (Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mines).

SECRETARY—Charles Warwick, Esq.

OFFICES—25, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is established for working the Crowan Consols Mine, situated in one of the best copper districts in Cornwall, adjoining the celebrated mines, which returned in sixteen years copper to the amount of £2,592,000.

The mines held by the present company were worked about 40 years since, and although to the depth of 20 fms. only a large quantity of copper ore was raised, and there is now at the bottom of the shaft a valuable lode of copper 18 in. wide; there is also in the bottom of the adit level a good course of ore, both of which will be available as soon as the mine is brought into proper working order. The former company abandoned these mines for want of funds to purchase the requisite machinery.

There are five lodes traversing these sets, all yielding copper of good quality, being the same as the Old West Cornwall, which returned upwards of £200,000 worth of copper. The sets are very extensive, and are held at a moderate royalty.

The conditions of purchase of this valuable property are 2200 paid up shares, no cash being required, proving the vendor's confidence in the success of this undertaking.

The capital is fixed at £12,000, and is estimated to be ample for developing the property, a small amount only being necessary to place the company in a position to raise ore sufficient at once to greatly assist the general expenditure required for bringing the mines into a good dividend-paying state.

The reports of Josiah H. Hitchens, Esq. (consulting engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mines), and other eminent mining agents, with detailed prospectuses and plans, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklersbury, London, W.C., where all applications for shares are to be made. By order, CHARLES WARWICK, Sec.

THE ANGLO-DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION AND COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £220,000, in 22,000 shares of £10 each (with power to increase).
Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment, £1 10s. No call to be made at a less interval than three months, not exceeding £2 per share.

Of the total amount of £220,000, only £150,000 remains to be allotted.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Upton, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKER—S. Woods, Esq., 14, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. W. Holmes, Esq.

OFFICES—40, OLD BROAD STREET.

The Company is established for the purpose of meeting the existing requirements of the passenger and goods traffic of the Rivers Danube and Save, and their tributaries, and carrying the vastly-increasing commerce of the countries bordering thereon.

The directors have satisfied themselves, by investigation on the spot, that the elements of this company's commercial success are unusually promising, as they have acquired not only exclusive privileges of trade and of navigation, but also an extensive mine of coal on the banks of the Danube, applicable to all purposes.

For further particulars, see the Times of the 23, 24th, and 25th July.

Applications for shares may be addressed either to the broker, the secretary, or to the bankers of the company.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (published 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the Mining Journal of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1861, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1862, 1863, and 1864, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

Published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Review of the Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and profitable mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividends and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

THE MINER'S MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC AND SURVEYING.

By WILLIAM RICKARD, Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 4, Myrtle-street South, Liverpool.

Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

NEW ENGINEERING YEAR BOOK.

Now ready, post 8vo., price 7s. 6d., cloth.

ready for immediate work the moment the necessary formalities with the necessary officials are complete.

THE AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Gwynedd, Cornwall).—Being a shareholder in this company, and as I neither see it in the Journal, nor hear any news from the directors, will some kindly inform me if the mine is working, and if so, by whom?—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Having bought shares in this mine, I have been to examine the constitution of the company, and am happy to say I found many valuable features, one of which I give you. Article 68: "The directors shall not receive any remuneration for their services until a dividend of at least 5 per cent. is paid on the ordinary shares of the company." I think this is a good example, and ought to be followed by other companies.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE WALL SYSTEM OF WORKING COLLIERIES. V. THE STALL AND PILLAR.—In an early Journal we shall publish a paper on the above subject, founded upon information received during a recent tour in Wales, from our well-known correspondent, Mr. G. Thompson, C.E.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1862.

In the Journal of March 8 we reported the preliminary details of a very important case that had been set down for trial at Durham Assizes, in order to try the right of lessees under the Bishop of Durham (represented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) to work out coal without leaving adequate support for the surface, or making compensation to the owner of the land for the subsidence occasioned by such working. That case, it will be remembered, was referred to arbitration, and on Saturday the arbitrator, Mr. J. GRANT, sitting at the King's Head Inn, Darlington, a considerable number of gentlemen connected with the coal trade being present. Mr. KEMPLAY appeared for the plaintiff, the Bishop of Durham, and Mr. DAVISON for the defendant, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The case, as Mr. KEMPLAY explained, consisted of about 500 acres of land, which had fallen in to considerable depth in places, and was rendered almost valueless. He called several witnesses, land surveyors, and others, to prove that the land had fallen in to a considerable depth in places, and was rendered almost valueless. He called several witnesses, land surveyors, and others, to prove that the land had fallen in to a considerable depth in places, and was rendered almost valueless.

The substantial defence, however, was that his clients were the lessees of those mines, and that the Bishop of Durham, and he would show that the Bishop of Durham, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was entitled to work coal without leaving of the surface, and regardless of consequences. Prior to the passing of this Act, the damage was done to the surface of a common by the Bishop's working all interested in the common suffered alike. After it was enacted and divided, however, the damage was done to the surface of a common by the Bishop's working all interested in the common suffered alike. After it was enacted and divided, however, the damage was done to the surface of a common by the Bishop's working all interested in the common suffered alike.

On Tuesday, when the case was called for trial, it had been the custom of the Bishop's lessees to work out all the coal they could get, irrespective of damage to the surface. Mr. DAVISON, 63 years old, a native of the district, and a coalowner, said he was once he could recollect this had been the practice, and he never paid any compensation for surface damage, although he had caused some. This witness produced a book commencing with the year 1789, in which were numerous items for damages done to the surface by pit workings, and in every case the damage had been compensated by a sum upon the allotment in the township. At the sitting of the Court on Tuesday, the case was called for trial, it had been the custom of the Bishop's lessees to work out all the coal they could get, irrespective of damage to the surface.

Mr. DAVISON then read a clause of the Enclosure Act of this common, in which he stated that the lessees of the common were to be bound to leave the surface in the same state as it was in when the common was first enclosed. He then read a clause of the Enclosure Act of this common, in which he stated that the lessees of the common were to be bound to leave the surface in the same state as it was in when the common was first enclosed.

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The same practice is carried out now, with the exception of having a Davy lamp, as was carried out 100 years ago. Of course, they have better appliances to work with now. The value of the surface forms a very important consideration in the working of pillars.

On Wednesday another case, that of "SCURR v. SUMMERSON," also referred to the Assizes, was heard by the arbitrator.—Mr. KEMPLAY, for SCURR, explained that his client sought to recover damages done to his ground by thirty-two coke ovens erected upon his farm at East Butterknoll. The question to be tried was, whether the lessees under the Bishop, even if they had a right to take out the coal without paying for surface damage, were also at liberty to erect coke ovens upon other people's land, and make coke from coal brought out of other townships without paying any compensation whatever. The plaintiff was called as a witness, and deposed that he had occupied East Butterknoll Farm for twenty-seven years. When he first went the Jane Pit was working, but the coke ovens of which he complained were not built till 1854, and they were put up upon grass land, and not all upon ground occupied by the Jane Pit. Mr. DAVISON then produced evidence to prove the custom upon the Bishop's royalties.—JOHN HARDY, a lessee of royalty under the Bishop, said that ever since he could recollect coke ovens were built in pits, and he never knew compensation paid for burning cinders.—GEORGE DIXON, 68 years old, said that his father, who died seventeen years ago, in his 90th year, was a great cinder-burner. He saw him burning coke fifty-eight years ago, and he told him that he had burnt coke formerly. The cinder rows covered more land than the ovens, and did more damage. In cross-examination, the witness said that coals were never brought from a distance to burn.—WILLIAM HAINES spoke to warming himself at cinder-rows sixty years ago, but he never saw him away from the pit.—JOSEPH GOSWORTHY, collector of pit damages in 1833, said he had paid for wheat damaged by smoke of the ovens, but never knew damages paid except for the pit.—THOMAS MARR said he knew the Jane Pit, and all the thirty-two ovens were on land formerly used for the pit.—Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD deposed that he knew the mode of working. Cinder-rows were first used, then cinder-kilns; and coke ovens were on the same principle as the cinder-kilns. The cinder-rows would occupy more ground, and do more damage, than the coke ovens which, with their chimneys, were less injurious. He knew the 32 ovens in question, and they were all of iron construction.

This concluded the evidence, and the sittings of the Court terminated. The Arbitrator was to view the cases in dispute next day, Thursday.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The anniversary meeting of this institution was held, at the rooms of the Institute, on Aug. 7, the President, Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, presiding.

The annual report of the council of the Institute was read by the secretary. It gives a favourable account of the progress of the institution, both with regard to the extension of the number of its members and the production of valuable original papers on topics connected with mining, and especially with coal mining. The efforts made by the society to obtain the establishment of a college for the dissemination of mining science were discussed at some length, with some additional explanations from the President. The special committee, it seems, had originally appealed to the coalowners of the district, and also those of the kingdom at large, to come forward with the funds requisite for the commencement of such an establishment in some central part of the kingdom, but in a mining district. These efforts were not met by those most immediately interested in the success of such an undertaking, and the proposition fell to the ground, notwithstanding a most magnificent offer on the part of the Duke of Northumberland to aid the enterprise. The University of Durham was next appealed to by the special committee, and an interview with the University authorities and subsequent negotiations took place. The heads of the University, it seems, were ready to build buildings for the use of the college, and give all proper privileges and facilities, including a share in the government of the proposed institution to be exercised by its promoters. The project, however, failed from want of support on the part of the coal trade of the district. The last attempt was to induce Government to originate and aid such an undertaking: the response to which appeal appears to have been the commission of enquiry into the management of the University, which has just published its report, in the shape of ordinances for the future regulation of the studies there promoted. In these ordinances, the President remarked, the importance of the erection of some school of mining science was fully admitted; but the means proposed for its establishment, carried by a small majority. Another proposal, for the professors proposed, it would be vain to expect accomplished men to undertake the duties; and if first-rate tuition were not held out as the inducement, the whole must result in failure.

After the reading of the reports of the council and finance committee, the general business of the institution was proceeded with, and some notices of changes in the mode of electing officers and in the days of meeting were taken into consideration. The result was that Mr. Marley's motion to add to the number of vice-presidents was, after a good deal of argument, *pro* and *con*, negatived. A second portion, however, of his proposal, which was that no vice-president should hold office for more than three years consecutively, was, after some discussion, carried by a small majority. Another proposal, by the same gentleman, to the effect that, in future, persons eligible to offices should be nominated at a general meeting prior to the anniversary meeting, such as persons eligible for guardians of the poor are nominated, and the officers chosen from such lists, was adopted by the meeting.

The next proposal debated was that of Mr. John Darglish, that the general meetings should be alternately held on Saturday instead of Thursday, and that the hour of meeting on Saturday should be two o'clock instead of twelve, which was also carried by a considerable majority; after which the proceedings were brought to a close by the reading of some suggestions by a member on the best means of further extending the utility of the Institute.

In the evening, a considerable number of members dined together as usual, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim-street.

MINING EDUCATION.—At the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers

annual meeting, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday, Aug. 7, the President, Mr. N. WOOD, alluded at some length to the subject of Mining Education, as affected by the ordinances recently published for the government of the University of Durham. He stated that, if he read the ordinances aright, it was within the power of the senate of the University to make such minor regulations as would permit the association with the university of a mining college, but it appeared to him that they were bound down by other regulations, which he feared were fatal to the successful establishment of such a college. One regulation placed the amount of fees to be given to the professors at 300*l.* a year, and he did not think that for this sum they could get professors of such eminence as would give confidence to the mining interest. He understood that the University authorities intended to petition Government for a reversion of the ordinances, and he trusted that in doing so they would see the necessity, or at least the propriety, of providing a sufficient education for the mining population.—Mr. T. E. FORSTER asked if the offer of the Duke of Northumberland to give 30,000*l.* on condition that 15,000*l.* was raised by subscription towards a mining college had been lost sight of, and if it would not be better to have the college in Newcastle?—The President said he fancied that if a mining college was likely to be established at Durham the Duke would probably aid in the establishment of it financially. At the time of his Grace's offer they had applied to the coalowners and parties they thought likely to subscribe, and he was afraid to mention the sums promised. It was very much to be regretted that the Duke generally had not supported the Institute as a body, as he thought they ought to have done; but, of course, they were best able to judge their own motives. He doubted very much their being able to get money to erect buildings for a college in Newcastle, but in Durham they had those buildings, and it would be a difference of probably 40,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* between establishing it at Durham and establishing it at Newcastle.—In reply to Mr. Boyd, the President said it was proposed that the mining college should be in the shape of a college within the University, independent, with managers of its own, and so on, but still subject to the general rules of the University. The ordinances, he thought, made no distinction between the discipline of the matriculated and non-matriculated students, and, therefore, all their hopes of having a class of students non-matriculated, to admit the sons of underworkers and overmen and such like persons, at a cheaper rate, seemed to be inapplicable to the proposed system. After some further conversation, it was resolved—"That the committee which was appointed to confer with the University of Durham on the subject of a mining college be requested to take into their consideration the ordinances now published by the Government Commissioners, with the view of making such communications on the subject with the authorities of the University as the case may seem to require, and that a special meeting of the council be held on the subject."

VENTILATION REGISTER AND DETECTOR.—At the Birmingham meeting

of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. G. T. WOODHOUSE, of Derby, called attention to an invention by Mr. Wm. Buxton, viewer at Springwell Colliery, Staveley, for ascertaining the quantity of air in a mine, and regulating the firing at the furnace, and he recommended it to the notice of all parties interested in the management of fiery collieries. In a large batch of papers issued by the Institute within the last few days we find a description of the instrument, and inasmuch as the invention is not patented we publish a summary of the details for the benefit of those of our readers whom it may concern. The performance of the apparatus is described as consisting in—1. The indication by separate registers on one index face of the quantity of air actually passing along each return air at the time of observation.—2. The registration by separate pencils upon one register paper of the quantity of air at any desired intervals throughout the day, or any longer period.—3. Warning the furnacemen at any desired intervals to attend to the furnace.—4. The accumulation of proofs that the furnaceman has done his duty, or that any other official has been at the instrument at any required time.—5. The indication of the progress of time. The action of the instrument is as follows:—Supposing its registering and indicating parts to be enclosed in a locked box at the furnace, near to which any number of main returns meet, then at a convenient place of ascertainment in each return is fixed upon a hinge a sheet, or vane, of copper. On the opposite side of the hinge a rod moves simultaneously with the sheet, and to this rod is attached a hair wire, which after passing into the indicator box and over a pulley is connected with a weight, pencil, and index finger sliding up and down a cylinder, so that the greater the pressure upon the vane the higher the pencil rises, and if the pressure decrease the weight brings them down. The three pencils move in the same vertical plane upon a vertical cylinder, on which the register paper is rolled. Each pencil's range upon the paper is within ascertained vertical limits, and for each return a portion of the register paper is divided horizontally, in exact correspondence with one scale on the index face, from data obtained by repeated measurements of the volume of air current at the pressure sheet or vane, and simultaneous noting of the registration, such divisions remaining correct so long as the area of the place in the air-course where the pressure sheet is fixed continues the same. Vertical lines on the paper mark the intervals of time. To give perdical motion to the cylinder coiling the register paper, to ring the bell, &c., a small supply of water is required, and the water provided at furnaces for wetting the slack may be first used in working the instrument. The water flows into a tank, whence it runs into a lower tank, in which a uniform head is maintained by means of a waste pipe. From the lower tank an adjusted tap admits the water into a trough with a sloping bottom, at the deep end of which, and forming part of it, is a box with balance weights. The trough when nearly full overbalances, and working upon a horizontal axis upon its shallow end. This end is covered, except a slit level with the top, through which the water escapes gradually, until the box preponderates, when the trough returns to its former position. The cylinder on which the register paper is rolled fits upon a square axle projected upwards from the centre of a circular horizontal toothed metal plate, which is alternately pulled and pushed one tooth forward by two rods, one fixed on each side of the tipping trough. A finger, pointing to the time upon a dial, may be moved round by the peg-plate; a bell may also be rung by a projection from the tipping trough striking the bell lever. The peg-plate is fitted with numbered pegs, one of which comes to a slit in the box each

time the bell rings, when the furnaceman is required to attend to the furnace, and at the same time to record proof of his attention by taking out the pencil and dropping it into a peg-holder. Should he neglect the missing peg betrays him, and the registering pencils may be expected to confirm the charge. It is intended that the register papers should be entered daily, and preserved in a book at the colliery office, for the examination of the Government Inspector at all times, and for production before a jury in the event of fatal accidents.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Trade generally remains in the same state as previously reported. The Custom House returns for the past month show that a considerable improvement has taken place in the Iron Trade. The shipments range from 10 to 40 per cent. higher than the previous or the corresponding month of last year. As to the Coal Trade, dullness and inactivity still prevails. Arrangements have been made by a new company to work the Merlin Hall and Pantyglisen Lead Mines, near Carmarthen. These mines were worked for a short time by a local company, but the operations were suspended before the lodes were cut at sufficient depth to find lead. The new proprietors are satisfied with the indications presented, and they intend to fully develop the mines. They also propose to work the Pantyglisen Slate Quarries, which lie between the two mines. The slates are of excellent quality, more especially at some depth.

Another colliery explosion has occurred, which ended in the sacrifice of three lives, and two more are lying in a very precarious condition. The Lletty Shinkin Colliery, near Aberdare, was the scene of the unfortunate event, which took place on Saturday morning last. As the evidence at the inquest so fully elucidates the facts, it will be only necessary to give a summary of the proceedings, and the cause of the accident will be clearly seen. The inquest commenced on Monday at the Castle Hotel, Aberdare, before Mr. George Overton, coroner. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, was present during the greater part of the enquiry. The first witness examined was William Evans David, who said he was a colliery working in the 6-foot vein of the No. 2, or New Pit. The 4-foot vein was also worked in the same pit. He knew the deceased John Morgan and Richard Thomas, labourers, and David Griffith, haulier—all were working in the 6-foot vein. On Saturday morning last he went to work in the No. 6 dip heading as usual about six o'clock, and between seven and eight he heard the report of an explosion, by which he was struck down, but not injured. He got up, endeavoured to get out, brought three boys to the main level, and then returned to look for his son, who worked in No. 7 heading. He came to a tram, and saw Rowland Thomas and several others against it; they said they were nearly suffocated, and begged him to help them out if he was strong enough. He helped Rowland Thomas past the tram, and then followed as he escaped. He then found David Griffith leaning against the tram, but did not know whether he was dead or alive; he carried him down to the fresh air, and left him lying by the side of the road. He returned to the tram and found David Jones lying in it insensible; he took him out as far as he could; he had no assistance for some time, but at last some one came and carried Jones away. He returned up the heading and found John Morgan on the upper side of the tram insensible, raised him, and called for help; Howell Price and others came up and carried him out. He asked Howell Price for his boy, and was told he was safe out. They then rested, but afterwards missed Richard Thomas, and thought, as they had not seen him, that he might have gone into an old stall close by, but the air was so foul through the explosion they could not enter. They thought he might have gone there to smoke a pipe, or for another purpose. John Williams, the overman, with others, came in while they were resting themselves, and put up some brattices. They were then able to go in, and we found Richard Thomas lying on the roadway, he was quite dead. His work was, among other things, to go up wherever it was wanted, and he was employed at all parts of the work; he was not much bruised, but severely burnt. He thought he must have been there at the time of the explosion, and that he did not retreat there to escape the effects of the accident. No one was allowed in the pit without a safety-lamp except the hither. They got the lamps from the lamp-room in the morning, and the fireman looked them before they went out to work. He kept a key and was allowed to do so by the late manager, but did not think the present manager is aware of it; he had not noticed anybody else with a key. David believed, from the examination he made of the place, that the explosion took place in the old stall where they found Richard Thomas. It did not extend far. His opinion as to the cause of the accident was that Richard Thomas went in to light a match or to have a pipe of tobacco; he had been working at Lletty Shinkin only about three weeks, and from what he had heard of him, he believed he was not a steady man; he had never, however, seen him with a pipe.

David Lewis was at work in the No. 7 cross head heading of the 6-foot vein. All stalls were at work opening into that heading except Wm. Hughes's. There had been a fall the day before on the parting leading into Wm. Hughes's stall, two stalls lower down the mine, which had stopped the road all day on Friday, but any gas which might have escaped from it would have been carried off in another direction. There was a rubbish stall below his, where for the last six weeks they had been stowing rubbish. He believed the explosion took place there. In filling the old stalls with rubbish, there is a small space left at the top for the air. They frequently found blower in their work in the top, when the top cracks; he had been in this stall before, but had not seen any blower there, and his only reason for thinking that the explosion took place in this stall was, that it being a piece of dead work it was more likely to have occurred there than any other place which was being worked. He could not form any opinion as to how the explosion could have occurred, except it should have been by smoking. The proceedings were then adjourned until Tuesday, when—

Mr. John Williams, the underground manager, said that there were about 300 men and boys employed at the colliery. They had two pits, one called the Old and the other the New Pit. In the New Pit, in which the accident occurred, they work the 4-ft., the 6-ft., and the 9-ft. veins; the accident took place in the 6-ft. the correct plan of which was produced. The rules were approved by the Secretary of State and by the Government Inspector. The explosion took place in the No. 7 cross heading, the believe it was in the No. 6 stall, and the effects extended along the heading to the No. 10 stall. The deceased, Richard Thomas, was found in the former, lying dead in the middle of the road, with his head in the direction of the opening. He was very severely burnt. His lamp was found on the road about 7 yards further in the stall; it was looked, and the top was on; it is not damaged. The No. 6 stall had been worked out about six weeks before. The width of the stall between the gobs is about 8 ft. The doors on the No. 7 heading were damaged. The door of the level inside the No. 7 cross heading was broken to pieces, and thrown into the level. The door of the first stall in the dip heading was also broken. None of the other doors were damaged. All the coal in the 6-ft. vein was worked on the "long wall" system. The working "face" in this place is about 300 yards in length. The stalls are about 18 yards apart, and are driven in about 90 yards. He kept a journal (which was produced) in which he noted down daily the reports of the firemen as to the condition of the workings, the state of the barometer and thermometer, and everything of importance that occurs in the pit. He also took the measurement of the air every Thursday at the different splits, and inserted it in the book.

The Coroner complimented him on the excellence of the system. Mr. Williams took the measurement of the air on the Thursday before the explosion, and inserted it in the book; the quantity passing into the workings in the 6-foot vein on that occasion was about 15,000 feet per minute; this is about the average quantity as will be shown by the book. To consume this air there were about 100 men and boys. The ventilation in this pit is carried on by means of Struve's ventilators. He had seen blower in the pit on several occasions; one circumstance in particular, in 1858, was found registered in the book. On that occasion the whole place was filled with gas in less than five minutes, and before the men were able to retreat. Had it not been for the safety-lamps (which only two or three hours before the men had been complaining to me that they were obliged to use, although there was no sign of gas in the pit) there can be no doubt that the whole of them would have perished. He believed that the present explosion was caused by some blower, or sudden discharge of gas from the No. 6 stall, and must have been lighted by Richard Thomas. The end having been blocked up for some distance, the air could not pass so freely as in an ordinary place; he had no business in that stall. The lamp did not appear to be damaged. He searched for, but could not find a pipe. He had a box in his pocket containing tobacco. He could find no matches, but they might have been consumed by the explosion. The ventilator was working on Friday at the rate of eight strokes per minute in the day and seven in the night. The colliers sometimes complained of getting too much air, and of its being too cold. The thermometer stood at 29.3 on Saturday. The jury expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Williams gave his evidence.

Dr. Davies gave a detailed account of his examination of the deceased persons. They were all burnt more or less, Maddock, the fireman, and several other witnesses, were afterwards examined, when the jury expressed themselves satisfied, and returned the following verdict—"That the deceased came by their death by an explosion which took place in No. 6 stall, No. 7 cross heading, caused by the gas being ignited by Richard Thomas tampering with his safety-lamp or using matches."

The Coroner commended the witnesses for the straightforward manner in which they gave their evidence, and expressed his satisfaction at the mode in which the colliery was managed.

THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY.—The prospectus of this company

has been before the public for some weeks, and as many of the readers of the *Mining Journal* are, without doubt, interested as shareholders in its prospects, it would not be out of place to make a few remarks on the property. When the London and British public generally are asked to become shareholders in any undertaking of which they know nothing, except by report, it is well that an independent journalist should throw every possible light on the matter. It is a well-known fact that enormous fortunes have been realised in South Wales by both private parties and public companies, in connection with the coal trade. The failures have been comparatively few, and these have occurred, as a rule, from mismanagement or want of sufficient capital. There are large collieries now residing in the district, who a few years ago were agents, and, in many instances, colliers. By a little enterprise they procured a taking of their own, and, as the demand for coal was unlimited, fortunes were soon realised. It is for the interest and credit of South Wales, then, that the Ely-Merthyr property should be fully criticised, and placed in its proper light before the public. The taking is about 240 acres in extent, and steam, coking, gas, Cannel, and house coal, fire-clay and ironstones, are to be found. A level has been driven for some distance, and three seams of coal proved. The stratification of the district clearly shows that several other veins of coal exist there; and, as to fire-clay, the property abounds with some of the finest beds of it. The three seams of coal which have been actually proved are favourably situated as regards working, and, taking every detail into consideration, 80 tons a day could be worked within one month of the commencement of operations. This would be about 25,000 tons per annum. The cost of raising the coal, including royalty, wages, management, and all other charges, will not be more than 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and taking the lowest average, as regards the sale, it will certainly realise 7*s.* 6*d.* on board at Cardiff. Coal now sells at 6*d.* and 1*s.* per ton higher; but, as unforeseen contingencies are always met with, it is better to make a proper allowance on that head. The 25,000 tons will, therefore, realise a clear profit of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, amounting to 2500*l.* Unless a very large sum is paid for the property, one-half the capital ought to be amply sufficient to secure this result, which would give 20 per cent. to the shareholders. Even more than this, in every practical man's opinion, is quite sufficient to make the mine. The Aberzorgi Vein is worked in the Rhondda Valley, distant about 20 miles from Cardiff, and some 20,000*l.* have been spent there in winning it, and yet the colliery pays well. This is a practical instance in reference to the same coal, and, consequently, the shareholders of the Ely-Merthyr will see that their property possesses many real advantages, which are not to be generally found in the district. There is a rumour that the company intend sinking, but the shareholders had better confine themselves to the levels for six or twelve months.

Then comes a very important matter—railway accommodation; and in this respect

PRACTICAL MINING—DRESSING OF SLIME ORES WITH A RECIPROCATING BUDDLE.—It is generally known that the dressing of slime ore is dependent on the reciprocating action of their specific gravity in water, or rather against, a current of water—that is to say, that as the water incline, over which the mixture of water and ore runs, the speed of the heavier particles offer greater resistance to the water in motion than the specifically lighter stuff, which latter is, therefore, carried further. It must also be taken into account the relative size of the particles of the slimes to be dressed, and the amount of water, and its fall; and, although not least, in importance that all currents increase in rapidity with the length of space which they traverse; and a particle of ore which has successfully resisted the current of water at the beginning of its course and would have been deposited, will not be able to resist the increased velocity and force, and, therefore, will not be able to come to rest. The largest and heaviest particles of ore become readily deposited, but the smaller ones, which, even at the beginning of the course, have not been able to resist the current, will have the chance of being deposited as the current diminished, on account of the increasing velocity of the current. The

Dolocath, has reported most favourably of the mine, and the indications are quite equal and very similar to the Botallack.

ST. JUST UNITED.—Capt. Carthew is in town, to consult the directors as to erecting 16 additional heads of stamps. It is stated that six men raised from the deads in the back of the adit level, which, no doubt, was broken; upwards of 50 years since, upwards of 1000, worth of tin in four weeks; the men are now working on tribute at 1s. 1d. The stream-whim will commence working next week, when it is said the additional stamps—being, as necessary, and the quantity of tin monthly will be increased. The next sale, which will be the end of this month, will exceed the last (or first) sale, and by a little manœuvring, by the application of acid for the purpose of bringing the tin in a pure state, will fetch a much better price than that sold on July 31.

AT NORTH BUDNICK AND WEST MOUNT, a great extent of tin ground has been laid open, worth from 10s. to 25s. per fathom, and the deep adit end east is worth 35s. per fathom. The backs can be stoped for 50s. per fathom, and the end driven for 60s. per fathom.

NORTH DOLCATH continues to improve as they drive the deepest (47 fm.) level, which is laying open stoping ground; they have a good lode in the bottom of the 35 to work on as soon as the water is drained by the 47. This mine bids fair to equal its rich neighbours in depth; although they got some rich silver in the upper levels, it must be kept in mind that the mine was commenced to work for copper, and will, it is fully believed, prove very rich when they get down to a proper depth.

NORTH TRESKERRY is opening up remarkably well, and the next sampling will be 500 tons of ore; last sale was 483 tons, which left a profit of 1000*l.* A dividend of 1*l.* per share will be declared at next meeting. The shaft is looking well, and the 67, east of Tredder's, will soon be under the rich ore they had in the 67. The present value of the 67 is 12*l.* per fathom, and improving.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Although the mine has further improved, yet every possible means have been again made this week by the "Beers" to keep down the price of shares, and, in consequence, a further fall has been the result, and is heard as much as 2*s.* per share has been given by these worthies for the loan of shares until the next fortnightly settling day (30th August). The shares, therefore, for delivery to-day (settling day) are scarce, and will be at the end of the month still scarce, consequently any good orders coming into the market for cash payment, or even bought for end of the month, will no doubt cause a good and rapid advance again. As to the intrinsic value of the mine there is no doubt, and the only question I can put to clients and subscribers is,—What ought to be the value of the mine selling such large quantities of mineral (silver and lead ores), and with every probability of paying 1*l.* per share annually? or, say 3*l.* per share annually? and yet this mine, with all its enormous reserves of ore and silver ores and machinery, is selling for, (say) 50,000*l.*, whilst other mines still making calls, and far off a dividend state, are selling for 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* To fully appreciate the value and extent of Wheal Ludcott, shareholders would do well to visit the concern, and see and hear from the manager for themselves, and not be gulped or intimidated by reports freely circulated (by three or four interested parties and their satellites) to knock down the price of shares to suit their own books—this may be carried on by the "beers" for a short time, but ultimately the mine must and will prove itself the master, and soon dispose of its enemies, as was the case in East Caradon some twelve or eighteen months ago, which had as many weekly inspections, and as many various and conflicting opinions as to the then present and future of Ludcott has now, but I never had this mine specially inspected, believing as I did on the judgment and integrity of its management and the reports emanating therefrom, and I have the same unbounded confidence in Captain Knapp, the manager of Wheal Ludcott, and the future returns of lead and silver ores, and quarterly dividends will, I feel convinced, support him in all he has said and written of the mine. Ever since he has had the management (now some years) of Ludcott, all he has said he could and would do has more than threefold been fully borne out. Why is he to be doubted now, when actually the returns of ore monthly for the last eight or nine months have gradually been increased, and the sale of lead and silver ores in a few days will be about 4500*l.*, the greatest sale yet made? The mine and machinery of Wheal Wrey are now all paid for, 3500*l.* to 4000*l.* out of profits of Wheal Ludcott, which now forms part of Wheal Ludcott and a valuable addition thereto. I unhesitatingly advise all my clients and subscribers to lose no time in taking advantage of the present absurd price, and buy at once, for the shares must and will advance. (Friday afternoon, shares firm at 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, and scarce for delivery.)—*Peter Watson's Circular, Aug. 15.*

EXPERIMENTS IN WROUGHT-IRON AND STEEL.

We published an account in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 17, 1859, of some interesting experiments for ascertaining the comparative tensile strength, and other properties, of various kinds of wrought-iron and steel, conducted for Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, by Mr. David Kirkaldy, and a very valuable volume has now been issued through Messrs. Bell and Bain of Glasgow, containing the result of the whole of Mr. Kirkaldy's experiments, so that the relative merits of iron, steel, homogeneous metal, and puddled steel, according to the purposes to which they are to be applied, may be readily judged of. The complete series of experiments occupied upwards of three years, and were only terminated in September last year; consequently, at the time we last referred to the subject no opinion was offered either by Messrs. Napier or by Mr. Kirkaldy, the numerical results alone being given, and the reader being left to draw his own conclusions. Having now completed his experiments, he is in a position freely to state his conclusions; and, that the greatest possible benefit may be secured to all, he gives also, and in their own words, the opinions entertained by others. The number of specimens which Mr. Kirkaldy has tested exceeds 1300, and the samples include almost every description of iron in the market. There were about 150 steel bars, and nearly 400 of iron, as well as 180 screwed and chased specimens, and plates, plate-joints, rivetted and welded, angle irons, and several other manufactured descriptions received equal attention. To give anything like a complete analysis of the result of more than three years' labour in a single article would, of course, be extremely difficult. We shall, therefore, content ourselves for the present with remarking that the manner in which the work has been done, and the lucid way in which the results are recorded, reflect the highest credit upon the author, and we doubt not that his book will enjoy that large amount of patronage it so well deserves.

MINERAL OILS, AND THEIR SAFETY.—In last week's *Journal* we stated that the Act for the safe keeping of Petroleum, just passed, provided that petroleum, for the purposes of the Act, should include any *mineral product (thereof is erased)* that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 100° Fahr., "whether obtained from petroleum of commerce, or from coal schist, or other mineral substance." We find that a mistake was made: as by sect. 1 of the Act, "Petroleum for the purposes of this Act, shall include any product thereof that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer;" and, consequently, does not apply to oils made from coal schist or other mineral substance.

APPARATUS FOR BORING ROCKS.—An invention has just been patented for Mr. E. Lisbet, of Paris, which relates to an improved apparatus for boring rocks or other mineral substances, as also to the construction, arrangement, and mode of working the perforating or boring tools or apparatus employed for boring holes in rocks for mining or quarrying operations. The improved boring tools or apparatus may be classed under two heads. In one arrangement, apparatus for operating the tools is provided with toothed or other gearing, and in the second arrangement the toothed gearing is dispensed with. The first and more complete arrangement consists of a rectangular frame, in the internal faces of which there are two or more grooves in which are placed one or more of a machine worked frame, or arms. The movable frame are provided with ratchet teeth, and the two side pieces of the rectangular frame have notches made thereon, so as to present the appearance of a double rack united at top and bottom by cross-pieces. The lower of these cross-pieces carries a double projecting prong, which is movable on its axes, and is intended to rest against the sides of the excavation. The upper cross-piece is tapped, and has a female screw made therein, in which works a male screw, which is actuated by a pinion, whose bearing is secured to the cross-piece of the rectangular frame. This pinion is actuated, by means of a winch, and gears into a bevil wheel on the male screw, so that the latter may be made to rotate in the female screw. A double projecting prong is attached by a pinion to the upper end of the forked frame, and by causing the male screw above mentioned to rotate in its socket, the double prongs at each end of the apparatus are made to recede from each other, and may, therefore, be forced into the sides of the excavation, so as to hold up the framing that supports the perforating tool; this tool is secured in a suitable holder attached to a box or carriage, which is capable of being moved to and fro in the rectangular frame, so that it may be adjusted to any required position on the frame. Rotary motion is imparted to the boring tool by means of a winch handle, and the tool is made to advance into the hole as the boring operation proceeds by means of screw gearing. A simpler form of apparatus may be made of making two frames movable one within the other by means of which the "iron gates" or "iron bars," the term is, named, at a hinge point for the apparatus to rest on. The upper point may be elevated by a screw working in a box by means of a hand lever instead of by toothed gearing as in the former instance; and the movable frame with the box that carries the boring tool is supported in any required position by means of clicks made to take into the ratchet teeth of a rack on the sides or face of the movable frame. The box which carries the boring tool is supported at any point on the rectangular frame by pins that rest in notches cut on the face of the frame. The boring tool is actuated as in the former instance.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The growth of British influence in the East, despite the strenuous exertions of Continental diplomacy, in face of the comparative apathy of our own, though apparently inexplicable, is easily understood, when such facts as the following, found in the *Times* Vienna Correspondence of the 8th inst., are borne in mind:—"An English company has purchased the concession for the navigation of the Danube, which was some time since granted to Capt. Magnan, a Frenchman, by the Servian Government. The company has also purchased some coal mines at Doins, a small place on this river, in which the 'iron gates' or 'iron bars,' the term is, named, at a hinge point for the apparatus to rest on. The upper point may be elevated by a screw working in a box by means of a hand lever instead of by toothed gearing as in the former instance; and the movable frame with the box that carries the boring tool is supported in any required position by means of clicks made to take into the ratchet teeth of a rack on the sides or face of the movable frame. The box which carries the boring tool is supported at any point on the rectangular frame by pins that rest in notches cut on the face of the frame. The boring tool is actuated as in the former instance."

The influence which England desires, whether in the East or West, aims always at the common benefit of foreign populations with her own; and is hence often accepted where Continental Cabinets, though making pure egotism under such specious phases as the Holy places, or "our co-religionists in the East," find their advances rejected, because, in truth, they have nothing of friendship to offer but the name. If our expectations are not strangely disappointed, the "Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company," to which the *Times* correspondent refers, will do more to foster friendly ties between ourselves and our "fellow-Christians in the East," than the ablest protocol Metternich ever drew.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 10 were 16,468*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending August 9, 125*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; number of passengers, 30,015.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	60	..	12 15 0	0 10 0—May, 1882
4000	Bellfield (tin, copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	5	..	35 10 0	1 0 0—Mar, 1882
240	Bosman (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	0	..	445 15 0	2 10 0—Feb, 1882
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	250	..	273 10 0	2 0 0—Feb, 1882
1000	Caru Roca (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	72	..	9 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1881
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	33	..	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	31	..	7 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1882
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	25	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
350000	Do. ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1058	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Clear	8 0 0	81	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
512	Craddock Moor and Penkivel, St. Clear	..	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
867	Cwm Ertin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	21	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
128	Cwmtywili (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
200	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	450	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
354	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	560	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
128 10	Drake Wallis (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
3000	Erffrith (lead), Walsay	13 6 10	1	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
512	East Valley (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	48	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Clear [S.E.]	2 14 6	46 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	420	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
3048	East Wheal Gylis (tin, copper), Gernoe	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
2800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
5000	Frank Mill (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	Great South Valley (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	4 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1738	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	28	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
5008	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	43	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 8 2	37 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
100	Isburne (lead), Cardiganshire	18 15 0	10	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
9000	Isburne Mining Co., Cardiganshire	4 10 0	10 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1000	Miners Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
30000	Miners of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	18 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
440	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	25	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 8	2 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	3 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1266	North Gribbler (copper), Redruth	0 2 0	1	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	1 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	Par Consols (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	1 2 6	6 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesley [L.]	50 0 0	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1772	Pobberro (tin), St. Agnes	..	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	43	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	3 16 0	4 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
16	Rosewell (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
812	South Caradon (cop.), St. Clear [S.E.]	3 0 0	350 360	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
612	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	45	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
800	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	110	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
200	Sparrow Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	65	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	30 0 0	32	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
9600	Tamar Cons. (all-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	13 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
6000	Tincoff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	11 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1000	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	45	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
4200	Vigra and Clogg (copper), L. E. 1	9 15 0	45	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 10 11	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
8000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	6 0 0	..	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	35	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
4000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	West Penwith (lead)	4 0 0	9	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	235 240	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
512	Wheal Basset (tin), Redruth [S.E.]	2 10 0	87 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
326	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	60	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	26	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	80 0 0	90	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Wheal Harle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	17 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
512	Wheal Lode (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	16	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
4800	Wheal Ludoc (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	23 1/2	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
500	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	97 6 4	42 44	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	86 3 6	440	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	14	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
80	Wh. Owe (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
396	Wh. Trevelyan (tin, copper), Camborne	55 10 0	140	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	15 17 0	15 16	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882
4000	Wicklow (copper), L. Wicklow	8 0 0	22	..	7 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1882

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberevor (silver-lead), Merioneth	10 0 0	80	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1880
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 0	34	..	20 3 0	0 2 0—April, 1880
2048	Caru Roca (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	13 1/2	..	0 19 0	0 2 0—Sept, 1880
6000	Charlotte United, Penryn	2 14 7	5 1/2	..	0 13 0	0 1 0—Sept, 1880
286	Conduro (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	64	..	85 0 0	0 2 0—June, 1881
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	3 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1881
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	40 14 6	4 1/2	..	16 7 6	1 0 0—Mar, 1881
2048	East Falmouth (all-lead), St. Ives, Kea	2 13 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 2 0—July, 1881
2048	East Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 2 0—July, 1881
1404	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22	..	20 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1881
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	41 9 3	0 2 0—June, 1881
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	231 10 0	7 10 0—Nov, 1881
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Cais [S.E.]	5 1 0	3 1/2	..	2 16 0	0 2 0—Nov, 1881
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 16 0	1	..	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1882
30	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	0 10 0	120	..	0 7 6	0 2 0—June, 1882
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	85 80	..	..	109 1 0	0 5 0—May, 1882
470	Newtowns Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0	35	..	56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept, 1882
13900	Northdown Cons. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 2 0—July, 1882
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	..	60 0 0	0 2 0—June, 1882
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	3	..	0 13 6	0 2 0—Mar, 1882
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18	..	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept, 1882
20000	Valley of Towy (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 14 0	3 1/2	..	0 8 0	0 2 0—July, 1882
256	West Hill (copper), Illogan	8 10 0	34	..	45 0 0	0 2 0—July, 1882
1024	Wheal Gylis (tin), Penryn	4 0 0	26	..	1 12 0	0 7 0—Nov, 1882
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 4	3 1/2	..	0 18 0	0 2 0—July, 1882
1024	Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	17 8 0	8	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1882
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwinnar	13 2 6	5	..	10 2 8	0 7 0—June, 1882

FOREIGN MINES.

2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	110 1/2	..	280 0 0	5 0 0—Dec, 1861
6000	Central American (silver), [L.]	5 0 0	13 1/2	..	1 8 3	0 14 2—June, 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	..	98 12 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1862
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	9	..	6 0 0	0 5 0—Jan, 1861
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2	per cent. — Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	10 0 0	3 1/2	..	1 7 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1862
20000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	0 0 0	3 1/2	..	10 1 0	0 2 0—May, 1862
28000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	23	..	19 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
16000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7 1/2	..	8 11 2	0 5 0—May, 1862
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	..	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb, 1862
108815	Marquiza and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 9 6	0 1 0—Feb, 1862
100000	Port Phillip (gold), China [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 0 0	0 1 0—July, 1862
11000	St. John's Bay (L. Br.) [S.E.]	15 0 0	56 58	..	85 15 0	10 0 0—June, 1862
30000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quansang (tin, cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov, 1853
10000	St. Barthelemy (tin), N. Ze.	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	15	per cent. — May, 1859
10000	Fontaine (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	..	1 1 0	1 0 0—June, 1855
43174	Unit, Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	7 1/2	..	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb, 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/4	..	Sept. 1858
15000	Ron Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 paid]	0 0 0	..	3/4	..
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	July, 1862
10000	Copago Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..
7000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	..	..
20000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	2	1 1/2	2
40000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	..
16000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
30000	Ellerlie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/4	..	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	..	..	..
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 10 0	..	..	..
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	..
20000	Imperial Thimble (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..
10000	Karibits Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	17 1/2	..	..
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..
30000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 10 0	..	..	..
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	1 1/4	..	..
18000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	..	..
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	..	..
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
18000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..
40000	Victor Emmanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 15s. pd., 25,000 1s. pd.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	..	..
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..
34225	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	5 0 0	..	..	..
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..
45000	Yedasmaiana (copper) South Australia [L.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..